



Kazakhstan Civil Society Strengthening (KCSS)

FINAL REPORT

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Table of Contents

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
II. PROGRAM IMPACTS.....	7
III. RESULTS BY OBJECTIVES	
1.Objective One: Increase Financial and Organizational Capacity of Selected Mature National-Level Civil Society Groups.....	21
2. Objective Two: Increase constructive dialogue between the selected national level civil society organizations and government of Kazakhstan on key democratic issues.....	29
3. Objective Three: Increase CSO participation in reforming the social contracting process in Kazakhstan.....	37
4. Objective Four: Strengthen the capacity of selected CSOs to mobilize social capital and leverage mass media resources.....	467
IV. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES	52
V. BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES and LESSONS LEARNED	53
VI. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	56
VII. LIST OF ANNEXES	
1. Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.....	Annex A
2. KCSS Grants List.....	Annex B
3. Advocacy Capacity Assessment Tool.....	Annex C
4. Advocacy Grants.....	Annex D
5. Advocacy Tool Presentation (in Russian).....	Annex E
6. Advocacy Database.....	Annex F
7. Working Group Recommendations on Social Contracting Law.....	Annex G
8. Social Contracting Survey Presentation.....	Annex H
9. Procurement Handbook for Partner CSOs.....	Annex I
10. Success Story – Improving Disabled People’s Rights.....	Annex J
11. Success Story – Promoting Progressive Youth Policy.....	Annex K

List of Acronyms

AP: Action Plans
AMP: Advocacy Mapping Report
AOR: Agreement's Officer Representative
ASRIV: Association of Social Sector Workers, Disabled, and Volunteers
BCNL: Bulgarian Center for Non-profit Law
BHRRC: Business and Human Rights Resource Center
CSOs: Civil Society Organizations
COP: Chief of Party
DCOP: Deputy Chief of Party
EC: Expert Committee
ED: Executive Director
FOG: Fixed Obligation Grant
FDP: Foundation for Development of Parliamentarism
FSAP: Financial Sustainability Action Planning
GOK: Government of Kazakhstan
IS grants: Institutional Strengthening grants
HQ: Headquarters
ICNL: International Center for Non-profit Law
KCSS: Kazakhstan Civil Society Strengthening
MC: Milestones Certificates
MISK: Youth Information Service of Kazakhstan
MCI: Ministry of Culture and Information
MoC: Ministry of Culture
MoF: Ministry of Finance
MIS: Management Information System
NAT: National Association of TV and Radio Broadcasters
PA: Partnership Agreement
PMEP: Program Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
PODA: Participatory Organizational Development Assessment
PA grants: Policy Advocacy grants
PO grants: Public Outreach grants
OD: Organizational Development
OCP: Organizational Certification Process
RFA: Request for Application
SSC: State Social Contracting
TA: Technical Assistance
WP: Work Plan
WG: Working Group

WPC: Work Plan Calendar

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kazakhstan Civil Society Strengthening (KCSS) program, awarded to Counterpart International on September 1, 2011, aimed to increase the capacity of Kazakhstan's leading civil society organizations (CSOs) to conduct their operations more effectively and be better equipped to represent the interests of their constituencies to the government. The goal of this program was to pre-certify 12 competitively selected partner CSOs to directly receive and accountably manage USAID and other international donor funding.

The KCSS program was framed by four programmatic objectives:

- (1) To increase the financial and organizational capacity of selected mature national-level civil society groups;
- (2) To increase constructive dialogue between the selected national-level CSOs and the Government of Kazakhstan (GOK) on key democratic governance issues;
- (3) To increase CSO participation in reforming the social contract process in Kazakhstan; and
- (4) To strengthen the capacity of the selected CSOs to mobilize social capital and leverage mass media resources.

The program began September 1, 2011 and ended August 31, 2014. This is the full and final report on the project, covering this three-year period. It is submitted in accordance with Section A.5 of the Cooperative Agreement for this project.

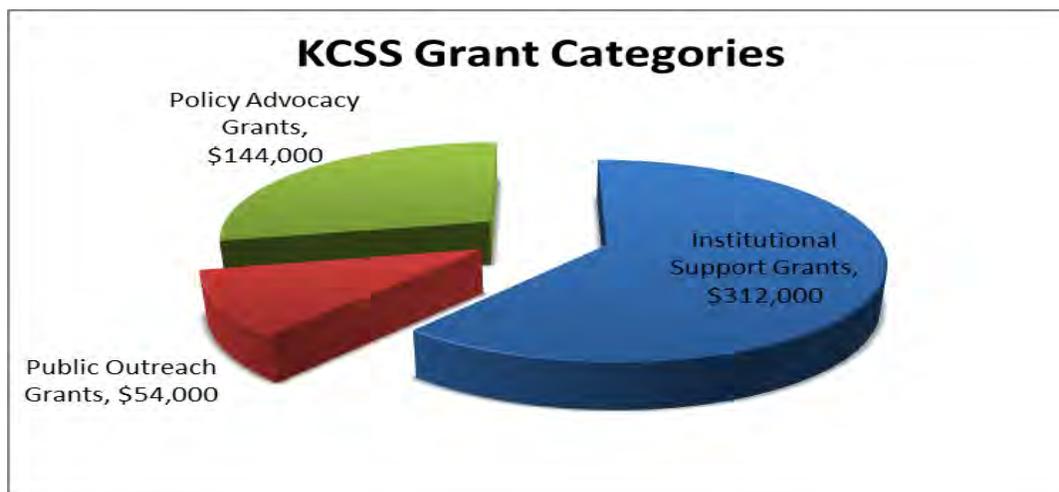
Key resource partners: International Center of Not-for Profit Law (ICNL), the Civil Society Development Association of Kazakhstan (ARGO), and the KIMEP University.

- ICNL implemented a USAID-funded project aimed at improving the legal environment for CSOs in Central Asia and has been a key Counterpart partner in the social contracting component of the program. ICNL's and Counterpart's close cooperation on their joint efforts regarding social contracting greatly benefitted both projects. While ICNL was a principle source of legal expertise concerning the content and impact of the social contracting, Counterpart, through its partner CSOs, promoted reforming of social contracting in Kazakhstan.
- ARGO assisted Counterpart in conducting initial assessments and was represented at the Expert Committee responsible for selection of partner CSOs and awarding competitive Policy Advocacy (PA) and Public Outreach (PO) grants.
- KIMEP University provided assistance to KCSS in conducting new media training; it was represented in the KCSS Expert Committee responsible for awarding grants to partner CSOs. KCSS, in turn, facilitated placement of KIMEP students with partner CSOs as interns. KCSS participated in the annual *Insights into Development* Conference for CSO leaders where it organized a master class in organizational development for CSOs

participants. KCSS also participated in the summer Techno Camp organized by KIMEP in Year II of the project. KCSS and KIMEP University concluded a Partnership Agreement in 2012.

Key government partners: The Ministry of Culture (MoC) and the lower house of the Parliament, *Majilis*. Representatives of both institutions actively participated in many of the KCSS social contracting discussions, including round tables and public hearings and in the KCSS organized study tour to Bulgaria.

KCSS project's major factual data: During the life of the project, Counterpart selected 12 core partner CSOs and two alternate groups; organized initial, final, and two mid-term participatory organizational assessments (PODA) of partnering CSOs; pre-certified 12 CSOs as meeting Counterpart Organizational Methodology requirements; directly organized 13 trainings or webinars focused on issues of institutional strengthening and advocacy skills improvement; provided around 94 technical assistance interventions; conducted 21 monitoring site visits; awarded 36 non-competitive small Institutional Strengthening grants to partner CSOs (a prorated amount of \$6,000 each in year I and \$10,000 each in years II and III; total IS grant fund is \$312,000); organized grant competitions among partnering groups to award 18 Policy Advocacy (each of \$8,000; grant fund is \$144,000), and 27 Public Outreach grants (each of \$2,000; grant fund is \$54,000); organized two round tables and one public hearing on issue of social contracting; conducted a study tour for a delegation of seven Kazakhstani civil society and government representatives; and issued 58 newsletters. To promote project activities and communicate with civil society and major stakeholders, KCSS used Internet resources, including Facebook and Twitter (Facebook: *Counterpart International – Kazakhstan*. Twitter: *Counterpart_KZ*). KCSS Facebook page has become increasingly popular reaching 273 likes in total. In addition, various *list serves* such as Young Professionals, Youth_KZ, and other professional mailing lists were used for promoting the project.



II. PROGRAM IMPACTS

1. Objective One: Financial and Organizational Capacity of Selected Mature National-Level Civil Society Groups increased: The KCSS program was originally designed to be results process-oriented and help a group of 12 leading advocacy CSOs achieve significant progress in their institutional capacities; therefore, preparing them to directly receive and accountably manage USAID and other international donor funding. This goal was successfully achieved by (a) through a highly competitive process selecting a core group of 12 partner CSOs and 2 runner-up groups all having a proven record of advocacy activities; (b) organizing initial, mid-tem and final Participatory Organizational Development Assessments (PODA); and (c) providing intensive training and technical assistance. Increased financial and organizational capacity of selected mature national-level advocacy groups was a principal goal and a key component of this program. As a result, by the end of the program all partner CSOs have made impressive scoring progress compared to the results of the Initial PODA. Whereas the initial PODA resulted in an average score of 1.99 for institutional and management capacity on a scale where 4 is a maximum point, the final PODA resulted in an average score of 3.44. The average OD progress of partnering groups during the life-time of the program is about 36%. The Kazakhstan Civil Society Strengthening program has brought real benefits to all partner CSOs: their organizational processes and systems have become more clear and effective; processing and circulation of documents have been regulated; communications skills including usage of new media improved; communication with key stakeholders including the government became more efficient and accurate; advocacy research capacities and advocacy skills have improved; and networking and cooperation between 13 partnering CSOs representing six regions of Kazakhstan has intensified.

A group of mature advocacy CSOs prepared for receiving potential funding from USAID and / or other donors: As a result of the intensive technical assistance and trainings, a group of 12 leading advocacy Kazakhstani CSOs were pre-certified, according to the Counterpart Organizational Development (OD) methodology, to directly receive and accountably manage USAID and other international donor funding. By the end of the project, all participating groups received Counterpart certificates measuring their readiness to directly receive and accountably manage USAID and other international donor funding. Ten organizations received a **Certificate of Completion** (it corresponds to the status of ‘fully certified CSOs’ as per Counterpart OD methodology); two groups received a **Certificate of Progress** (corresponds to the ‘certification with reservations’ as per Counterpart OD methodology); and one group received a **Certificate of Participation** (this group was not certified as it did not meet Counterpart OD certification requirements and received scores below the certification level).

Increased CSO participation in reforming the social contracting process in Kazakhstan: the advocacy campaign of the Kazakh CSOs supported by Counterpart and other USAID-funded projects aimed at promoting reforms in the system and mechanisms of social contracting in Kazakhstan brought the following tangible results:

- (1) Adoption of controversial draft law postponed:** The government refrained from adopting its version of the draft law *On Government Support of NGOs* containing many restrictive provisions for civil society. Kazakhstani CSOs, while supporting the idea of such law, are against its undemocratic provisions such as restrictive ‘NGO Registry’ and others.
- (2) CSOs Working Group (WG) produced an alternative draft law *On Government Support of NGOs*:** WG supported by Counterpart and ICNL seriously revised the Ministry of Culture (MoC) draft law ‘On Government Support of NGOs’ to include transparent procedures, a grant mechanism, and eliminate restrictive provisions. The amended draft law was submitted to government for consideration (January 2014).
- (3) Amendments to social contracting under consideration by government:** The government is considering a package of amendments to the *Rules for State Procurement*. If adopted they may significantly improve the current system of social contracting. These amendments aim at (a) exempting CSOs from paying the required ‘guarantee deposit’ for participation in State Social Contracting (SSC) - such a deposit is equal to 1% and 3% of the award; and (b) revising the current system of evaluation of SSC proposals where the lowest proposed price is a dominant factor for awarding contracts; it is expected a new system would be based on a rating system based on the quality of proposal, qualification of the staff, and other criteria.
- (4) Partnering CSOs advocacy capacity strengthened:** Counterpart’s partner CSOs constituting a core group of the WG advocating for reforms in SSC were trained in advocacy and communication techniques, research skills, and exposed to international experience of state social contracting. As a result, the CSOs WG advocating for reforming SSC has developed into a powerful force of the Kazakh civil society capable of leading a national advocacy campaign for a more transparent, fair, and flexible civil society financing mechanism.
- (5) Recommendations developed by CSOs and provided to government:** Counterpart supported regional round tables and Astana public hearings produced a set of recommendations aimed at reforming of SSC (May 2013; revised in November 2013); partner *Aman-saulyk* analyzed SSC in three ministries including Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and developed recommendations on how to improve the transparency of the procedures (May 2014); *Namys* developed recommendations aimed at making the SSC more affordable for disabled groups (September 2013), *Decenta* developed suggestions on how to improve SSC monitoring and transparency in the Pavlodar region (October 2013) and *Bereke* on how to make SSC more affordable for rural civil society groups (May 2014).

Improved capacity to conduct a research or a public poll in order to support advocacy campaigns by partner CSOs: Counterpart made a special emphasis on advancing advocacy skills of partner CSOs. To address this issue, the KCSS team planned and organized a two series of trainings on research skills and provided focused technical assistance by a qualified staff. As a result, 12 researches or opinion polls within the country were organized within the KCSS Policy Advocacy Grant Program (18 PA grants were awarded in total). While some of the public opinion surveys were conducted by the CSOs themselves, more advanced surveys were outsourced to professional surveying companies. The researches contributed to the overall success of advocacy campaigns.

CSO's research forced the Parliament to start investigation effectiveness of social contracting: As part of the Counterpart implemented project, Aman-saulyk implemented a KCSS advocacy grant aimed at monitoring the implementation of state social contracting (SSC) by the Ministry of Health Care (MoHC) and developing recommendations for its improvement. To support the advocacy campaign, the CSO organized a desk-research on the transparency of the SSC procedures in the MoHC. The results were presented at a high level round-table in Astana with government and civil society representatives. The parliament deputies participating in the round-table showed keen interest in the results of this research and initiated an investigation to check the effectiveness and transparency of social contracting in the health care sector. For this purpose, the Parliamentarian Committee for Social and Cultural Development established its own Working Group, invited representatives of *Aman-saulyk* to participate in it, and started their investigation (January 2014).

Advocacy potential of partner CSOs strengthened: One of the biggest achievements of the KCSS Project rests in significant strengthening of advocacy potential of the participating CSOs. Counterpart incorporated advocacy issues into its main organizational capacity building program and made them one of the focuses of its technical assistance to partner CSOs. As a result of technical assistance and advocacy techniques training provided to partner CSOs, advocacy capacity and skills of participating CSOs increased as demonstrated by improvement of their average Advocacy Capacity Assessment (ACA) scores: while the average initial ACA score was at the level of 2.7, the final average ACA score is 3.63 on a scale where the maximum is 4. By the end of the project, partner CSOs showed increased progress in many of the key advocacy skills areas, including: planning, monitoring, issue identification, data collection, advocacy research and analysis, and implementation. Increased advocacy potential is also illustrated by

impressive results of Counterpart's KCSS Policy Advocacy small grants to partnering CSOs (summary of results is below).

Advocacy campaigns of partner CSOs supported by Counterpart's small Policy Advocacy grants gained significant results: The project proved even small funds (up to \$8,000 each) provided to support new and ongoing advocacy activities can make a difference and gain results if they are provided, along with TA, to mature advocacy groups addressing issues of public concern. Selected highlights of results and impacts of the advocacy campaign supported by Counterpart during the life of the project:

- The KCSS grant to *Namys* from Almaty was to monitor and facilitate improvements to the quality of social services provided for disabled people by the city government of Almaty. As a result of the advocacy campaign, the government adopted institute of Advisers on Issues of Disabled People under Akims (Governors and city Mayors) as it was suggested by CSO. The CSO's Director, Kairat Imanalyev, was appointed the Almaty city Mayor's Adviser on Issues of Disabled People.
- Within the KCSS grant, *Namys* in order to bring Kazakh legislation into conformity with the International Convention on the Rights of Disabled People, proposed a package of amendments to 33 laws. The amendments were positively accepted by the Office of Prime Minister and sent to line Ministries for concurrence in late 2013. The adoption of amendments is expected by the end of 2014.
- Within the same grant, *Namys* also developed a package of recommendations on the draft document of the first and second phases of the National Plan to Improve the Quality of Life of the People with Disabilities and on the draft of the National Plan for Cooperation with NGOs for 2014-2020. Recommendations were provided to the appropriate government committees in 2013.
- *MISK* focused the advocacy grant on organizing discussions over the draft government Youth Policy Concept and developing improvements in the document. Amendments were developed during 10 on-line meetings with youth organizations from nine regions. As a result, the government Youth Policy Concept was improved due to adoption of amendments developed by a coalition of NGOs created under this grant and led by *MISK*. Government adopted 38 (out of 120 proposed) amendments. Improved Youth Policy Concept was approved by the Committee on Youth under the Ministry of Education in 2013.
- The KCSS advocacy grant to *Aman-saulyk / Almaty* aimed at monitoring the implementation of state social contracting (SSC) by the Ministry of Health Care (MoHC) and developing practical recommendations for its improvement. The grant resulted in (a) creation of the Parliamentary Working Group (WG) to check effectiveness of social contracting; and (b) adoption of some of the recommendations developed by the CSO by the MoHC.

- A follow-up on the KCSS advocacy grant to *Aman-saulyk* was to monitor effectiveness of SSC in three ministries including Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. The grant resulted in the development of recommendations aimed at improving transparency of SSC in these three ministries. The recommendations were presented at the high level round-table in Astana with participation of the parliament deputies and representatives of all of the above three ministries. These recommendations were accepted by the ministries with a promise to develop a plan of actions aimed at improvement of the SSC procedures.
- *ASRIV / Almaty*: The CSO focused its KCSS PA grant on promoting a national system of palliative health care for incurable people. To promote this idea, the CSO created a coalition “Independent Public Council on Palliative Health Care,” organized a round-table, and published an open letter about a need to introduce a government supported palliative health care system in Kazakhstan and sent it to Parliament and the Presidential Administration. The recommendations and the Strategy of Adoption of Palliative Health Care developed by the CSO were positively accepted in the Ministry of Health Care (MoHC). MoHC is using the proposed Strategy as a basis for its own documents aimed at establishing palliative health care in the country.
- *Decenta / Pavlodar* focused KCSS advocacy grant on monitoring implementation of state social contracting (SSC) in the Pavlodar region. The CSO developed a critical report noting deficiencies in SSC practice in the region, trained a joint group of government and CSOs representatives in issues of monitoring of SSC projects, and developed / submitted to the Oblast administration practical recommendations on how to improve quality of SSC. These suggestions are under consideration by regional administration.
- With assistance of the KCSS advocacy grant, *Decenta* also brought the issues of SSC transparency and monitoring to the attention of deputies of Parliament. The CSO leader, Sergei Guliaev, made a strong presentation on the above issues at the public hearings organized by KCSS in 2012 in front of nine deputies of Parliament and representatives of Ministry of Culture advocating for improved accountability of SSC projects.
- *Bereke / Shymkent* completed a KCSS grant focused on practical implementation of social contracting in rural areas of the South Kazakhstan Oblast (SKO). Basing on the findings of the research conducted within the PA grant, *Bereke* organized a public hearing in Shymkent to present results of the analysis and develop recommendations on how to make SSC affordable for rural CSOs. In May 2014, *Bereke* met with the Deputy Akim (Deputy Governor) of the South Kazakhstan Oblast Mr. B. Ospanov to present the research findings and recommendations and discuss how to improve the practice of social contracting in the SKO. Regional authorities accepted the CSO recommendations and promised to carefully study them.
- *Bereke* focused another KCSS PA grant on affordability of the pre-school education for underprivileged families. The CSO conducted a survey on the above issue in Shymkent, organized public hearings, and met with the Deputy Akim (Governor) of the region to discuss the issue and share the research findings and public hearing recommendations. The local administration agreed to start financing pre-school education facilities (such as

clubs ‘Balbobek’) for underprivileged families in two neighborhoods, ‘Kainar Bulak’ and ‘Dostyk’ of the city of Shymkent and use for that purpose SSC mechanism.

- *NAT / Almaty*: The CSO used the PA grant to promote rights of private regional TV broadcasting stations for inclusion into free multiplexes in the course of Kazakhstan’s transition to digital TV format. They also advocated for rights to have access to the digital TV broadcasting of families with low income. *NAT* ordered a survey on potential consequences of government plans to transfer TV and Radio broadcasting from a current analog format (currently accessible to all citizens of the country) to a digital format that would require purchase of special devices or be available only via private cable / satellite broadcasting. The research findings were discussed at the high profile National Forum of TV broadcasters in Astana in October 2013 attended by deputies of Parliament and government representatives. The Forum developed recommendations for authorities aimed at keeping local non-governmental channels in free multiplexes. The government accepted these recommendations and promised to keep private regional stations in future multiplexes and develop measures to protect low income families as Kazakhstan transitions to a digital format of broadcasting.
- *NAT* used another PA grant from Counterpart to advocate for rights for free airtime by independent regional TV and Radio broadcasters. The CSO organized a conference in Astana to discuss the above issues and participated in the meeting of the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs to present the members’ positioning of the association on the issue of free access to air by independent TV/Radio stations. *NAT* developed recommendations and proposed amendments to some legislative acts on natural monopolies and market regulations in order to protect rights of small and medium sized regional independent TV and Radio broadcasters whose interests are threatened by big TV / Radio companies linked to key businesses and/or the government (the most aggressive on this market is the semi-governmental giant *Kazakhtelekom*). These recommendations are under consideration by the government. In order to continue the advocacy campaign, *NAT* organized 50 members of the association – private TV and Radio stations – to further support it until the issue is resolved in favor of independent stations.
- A partner CSO *FDP* from Astana used Counterpart’s grant funds to protect the rights of citizens of Kazakhstan for adequate housing, including the rights of homeless people and the rights of underprivileged young families. This issue was actively promoted by the CSO leader at the meetings of the Consultative – Advisory Body ‘Dialogue Platform on Human Dimension’ (CAB DPHD) under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs / supported by OSCE. Within the framework of the CAB DPHD, the CSO has successfully advocated for inclusion of the rights for adequate housing into the list of laws recommended for adoption in Kazakhstan. In the middle of 2014, *FDP* collected signatures in support of the petition “to protect citizens from forced eviction of a single property” and submitted them to the lower house of the Kazakh Parliament. This advocacy campaign will be

continued after the KCSS project as the issues addressed are of high importance for citizens of Kazakhstan and they cannot be resolved in a short project time period.

- *Shyrak / Almaty*: The CSO used two small advocacy grants for a national campaign to promote the rights of disabled women for employment. As a result of the campaign, a semi-governmental corporation, DAMU, tasked to support small and medium sized businesses in Kazakhstan, created a micro-credit line to support disabled women's business initiatives and adopted a program of business training for disabled women.
- *Shyrak* with the KCSS grant described above, also conducted a comparative research on labor opportunities for women with disabilities in other countries and developed recommendations on how to improve the situation. The results of the research were presented at the International Conference "Society of Universal Labor: Employment of People with Disabilities: Modern Challenges and Solutions" in Astana in April in 2014. The conference developed recommendations based on the progressive international experiences and submitted them to the government.
- *MISK* completed a PA grant aimed at researching effectiveness of activities of the deputies of the Almaty city elected Council (*Maslikhat*). The CSO conducted a survey of residents' opinion about activities of the randomly selected five deputies of the Almaty City Council and presented the results to deputies and general population at the round table. Participating *Maslikhat* deputy assistants agreed that the survey was useful as it provided them with a lot of factual data that can be used in improving relationships between deputies and their constituencies. *MISK* developed a follow-up on a plan of activities to be continued after the life-time of the KCSS grant. They are aimed at stimulating people's involvement into the activities of the City Council.
- *Media Center* from Astana researched the effectiveness of government funding of mass media outlets through a social contracting mechanism. A survey showed government is too often using public funds to support pro-government media outlets which otherwise could not survive market competition due to the low quality of their production. The CSO organized public hearings on this issue to advocate for radical reforms in this area. Recommendations developed at public hearing call for bringing transparency in social contracting competition, and involving representatives of civil society in tender commissions. Recommendations were submitted to government. With the help of the KCSS grant, this CSO has become a most vocal civil society group in Kazakhstan advocating for reforming of government social contracting of mass media.
- Partner CSO *Echo* from Almaty conducted a PA grant aimed at assessing opportunities of the Almaty city residents to participate in decision-making at the city level. The CSO conducted a city-wide investigation to assess citizens' involvement in the decision-making process. The recommendations were discussed at the round-table and submitted to the Almaty city authorities. The grant was concluded by a meeting of a group of CSOs interested in further promoting the issue. This meeting resulted in developing a strategy

aimed at activating citizens' involvement in decision-making in the city of Almaty and creation of an informal coalition to continue the advocacy campaign.

A partner CSO used a small grant of \$8,000 from Counterpart to organize 63 advocacy events by matching it with funds from other donors and mobilizing its own resources: The CSO FDP used a grant from Counterpart to advocate for the rights of homeless people and citizens for adequate housing. The CSO invested a lot of its own resources into this activity and matched the small KCSS grant with UNDP resources. This allowed the CSO to initiate up to 63 separate events within this advocacy campaign including: a tree-planting by homeless people in Astana; a festival of PSAs in Astana; establishing direct relations with/ participating in meetings with representatives of the UN Group on the Rights on Adequate Housing and informing this group about the status of this issue in Kazakhstan; developing and submitting to the UN an alternate report 'On Observing International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights by the Republic of Kazakhstan'; making a presentation on the issue of provision of adequate housing at the round table of the Consultative – Advisory Body 'Dialogue Platform on Human Dimension' (CAD DPHD) under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; mobilizing a group of deputies of Parliament to organize a Parliamentary Hearings On a Status and Prospects of Provision of Citizens of Kazakhstan with Adequate Housing; and participating as experts in the WG created by parliament on this issue; commissioning a survey on housing conditions of young families with children; organizing a national conference on The Right for Adequate Housing for Citizens of Kazakhstan. As a result of this advocacy campaign, CAD DPHD supported the inclusion of this issue into the package of laws recommended to Parliament for consideration.

The KCSS Program strengthened CSOs potential for collective actions aimed at protection of the rights of CSO community: Advocacy CSOs often compete for donor resources; communication between them is difficult. They do not tend to coordinate their advocacy activities. Rivalry and personal ambitions between leaders are additional factors that cause disunity among advocacy groups. One of the impacts of this project rests in improved communication between advocacy CSOs demonstrated by their ability to start acting together as a united force in defending interests of civil society groups. Many of the leaders of partner CSOs observed that three-year interaction between them during this project helped to improve communication and sustain their networks. This can be proved by the number of coalitions and joint actions initiated by the project demonstrated by the table below:

NGO Coalitions and WGs Initiated Under KCSS Project:	
<i>FDP</i> and a group of CSOs:	Initiated creation of the Coalition of CSOs Against Restrictive Amendments into Criminal and Administrative Offences Codes
KCSS Program:	Supported creation of the Working Group for Reforming of Social Contracting that continues its activities
<i>MISK</i> :	Initiated a coalition of youth NGOs to coordinate their activities to improve youth policy in Kazakhstan
<i>Namys</i> :	Under the Counterpart KCSS grant this CSO activated Coalition of disabled CSOs
<i>ASRIV</i> :	Initiated coalition of CSOs and medical institutions “Independent Public Council on Palliative Health Care”
<i>Echo</i> :	A group of Almaty-based CSOs led by <i>Echo</i> created an informal coalition to promote citizens’ involvement into decision-making process

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AGAINST PROGRAM OBJECTIVES WITH RELEVANT RESULTS INDICATORS

Objective One: Increase Financial and Organizational Capacity of Selected Mature National Level CSOs.

Output Indicators:

- Output Indicator 1.1: Number of Financial Sustainability Action Plans developed.
Target: 38.
Achieved: 40 FSAPs during 3 years of LOP. In the Year I, Counterpart in addition to a core group of partners, assisted development of the FSAPs for two alternate groups (later incorporated into the project). All activities planned in FSAPs accomplished. FSAPs were integral part of the Institutional Grants.
- Output Indicator 1.2: Number of Organizational Development Action Plans developed.
Target: 40.
Achieved: 40 CDPs developed during 3 years of LOP. All activities planned in CDPs accomplished. CDPs are integral part of the Institutional Grants.

- Output Indicator 1.3: A “How-To” USAID procurement manual for Kazakhstani CSOs is produced and delivered.

Target: yes.

Achieved: A Guideline to USAID Procurement Rules is produced and delivered.

Outcome Indicators:

- Outcome Indicator 1.1: Improved institutional and financial capacity of 12 partner Civil Society Organizations.

Target: 35%.

Achieved: 36% progress over LOP. Initial PODA provided for average score of 1.99 for institutional and management capacity. The Final PODA provides an average score of 3.44.

Objective Two: Increase Constructive Dialogue between the Selected National Level CSOs and Government of Kazakhstan on Key Democratic Issues.

Output Indicators:

- Output Indicator 2.1: Number of research capacity and CSO management residencies within KCSS program (partner CSO and Counterpart Almaty office).

Target: 25 residencies.

Achieved: 25 students volunteered either for partner CSOs or the Counterpart Almaty office. All the residencies were related to the CSO management and CSO advocacy campaigning.

- Output indicator 2.2: (F Indicator) Number of CSO advocacy campaigns supported by USG.

Target: 18.

Achieved: 20 advocacy campaigns were supported by Counterpart during LOP. Counterpart awarded 18 PA grants each of which targeted specific advocacy goal. In addition, Counterpart supported advocacy campaign aimed at reforming of the state social contracting conducted by the CSOs WG largely composed of partner CSOs; and a group of partner CSOs led the national advocacy campaign against adoption of new Criminal and Administrative Offenses Codes.

Outcome Indicators:

- Outcome Indicator 2.1: Number of policy advocacy grants that reached 80% of stated goals

Target: 18 grants.

Achieved: 18 grants awarded during the life of a project, reached at least 80% of their stated goals.

- Outcome Indicator 2.2: Number of potential beneficiaries of advocacy initiatives.
Target: 4,000,000.
Achieved: Over 4,700,000 potential beneficiaries according to partner CSOs reports. FY 2013: Shyrak: 3,500. Decenta: 100,000 (estimate: Pavlodar city). FDP: 100,000 (estimate: young families). ASRIV: 16,000. Bereke: 30,000. Namys: 300,000 (disabled people in Kazakhstan). MISK: 1 million of youth in Kazakhstan. NAT: member TV companies coverage: 1 million. Aman-saulyk: 5,000. Number of people employed in the NGO sector (estimate; this number reflects potential beneficiaries of activities aimed at the improvement of state social contracting): 55,000. FY 2014: Decenta: 13, 882. NAT: 2, 392. Namys: 573, 786. Bereke: (estimate) 1,500,000. MISK: 1, 325. Echo: 12, 108. EcoCenter: 1, 591. Aman-saulyk: 73. Media Center: 557. FDP: 25, 334. EcoMangistau: 57, 662. Shyrak: 30. ASRIV: 488.
- Outcome Indicator 2.3: Increased policy advocacy capacity of partner CSOs.
Target: 30%.
Demonstrated progress is 22.5%. The Final Advocacy Assessment (ACA) brought commendable results for the 13 partner CSOs; while the average initial score of ACA was 2.7, the average final ACA is 3.63. The assessed partner CSOs showed improved advocacy skills in all the areas including planning, monitoring, issue identification, data collection, advocacy research and analysis, and implementation.

Impact Indicators:

- Impact Indicator 2.1: Number of Policies, laws, and regulations influenced by partner CSOs and their coalitions
Target: 7
Achieved: Indicator 10. Summary of results: (1) Draft law “On government support to NGOs” developed by government in response to advocacy campaign by partner CSOs to improve social contracting in KZ. (Draft law published in May 2013; KCSS WG led by partner CSOs supports the idea of the law, but is criticizing some of its restrictive provisions; WG developed amendments to it and sent them to MoC in late 2013; draft law is still pending); (2) Government adopted institute of Advisers on Issues of Disabled People under Akims (Governors and city Mayors) as suggested by Namys. Namys Director, Kairat Imanalyev, was appointed the Mayor's Adviser on Issues of Disabled People (Aug 2013). (3) The Concept on Youth Policy was improved due to adoption of amendments developed by a coalition of NGOs led by MISK. Government adopted 38 (out of 120 proposed) amendments. Although they are mostly of editing nature, the whole document has become more streamlined and clear. The improved Concept on Youth Policy was approved by the Committee on Youth under the Ministry of Education in 2013. (4) As a result of advocacy campaign by CSO “Bereke” Shymkent regional

government announced it will open new facilities to make affordable pre-school education for children from underprivileged families (mostly migrants from rural areas). (Announcement made at the public hearings in April 2013). (5) In order to bring Kazakh legislation into conformity with the International Convention on the Rights of Disabled People, Namys proposed a package of amendments to 33 laws. The amendments were positively accepted by the Office of Prime Minister /sent to line Ministries for concurrence in late 2013. The adoption of amendments is expected by the end of 2014. (6) Namys also developed a package of recommendations on the draft document of the first and second phases of the National Plan to Improve the Quality of Life of the People with Disabilities. Recommendations were positively accepted by government. (7-8) As a result of the CSOs WG campaign, government proposed 2 major amendments to Rules for State Procurement: (a) amendment aimed at exempting CSOs from paying the 'guarantee deposit' in order to participate in state social contracting; (b) amendment aimed at introducing the rating system to evaluate social contracting proposals and to replace the current system of awarding where the 'lowest proposed price' is a key factor. (Both are pending government approval). (9) Partner CSO FDP successfully advocated the 'rights for adequate housing by Kazakhstani citizens' to be considered by KZ Parliament (this proposal is included into the list of draft laws/amendments by Parliament). (10) In FY 2014, the focus of social contracting WG was to campaign against restrictive provisions proposed by MoC for inclusion into the draft law 'On government support of NGOs' (e.g., the idea of the 'NGO Register' criticized by CSOs); as a result, the draft law in the form proposed by MoC was not approved and not sent to Parliament; the draft law is pending and is a subject of continuing discussions between NGOs and government.

Objective Three: Increase CSO Participation in Reforming the Social Contracting Process in Kazakhstan.

Output Indicators:

- Output Indicator 3.1: Consolidated analysis of social contracting practices and procedures with recommendations for the new Social Contracting Law developed and disseminated.

Target Indicator: Yes.

Achieved: Summary of deliverables: In Year I, Counterpart assisted partner CSOs in developing recommendations on how to improve current procedures of state social contracting in Kazakhstan. For this purpose Counterpart commissioned a Survey on Social Contracting Practices and Procedures (was presented at the Almaty round table in June 2012). Recommendations on how to reform state social contracting (SSC) were developed basing on this survey by participants of 2 regional round-tables and discussed/improved/endorsed by participants of the September 2012 Astana public

hearings. In Years II and III, Counterpart supported CSOs in providing critical analyzes and developing amendments to the Ministry of Culture (MoC) draft law 'On Government Support of NGOs'. Critical comments on the above draft law were presented at the Civic Forum in Astana in November 2013. Counterpart supported WG seriously amended MoC draft law and submitted it to MoC in January 2014 (WG calls it 'alternative draft law'). In June – July 2014, WG initiated developing of the Law on Grants (in process).

- Output Indicator 3.2: Number of people participating in dialogues, hearings, conferences, and direct lobbying for new Social Contracting law.

Target Indicator: 360.

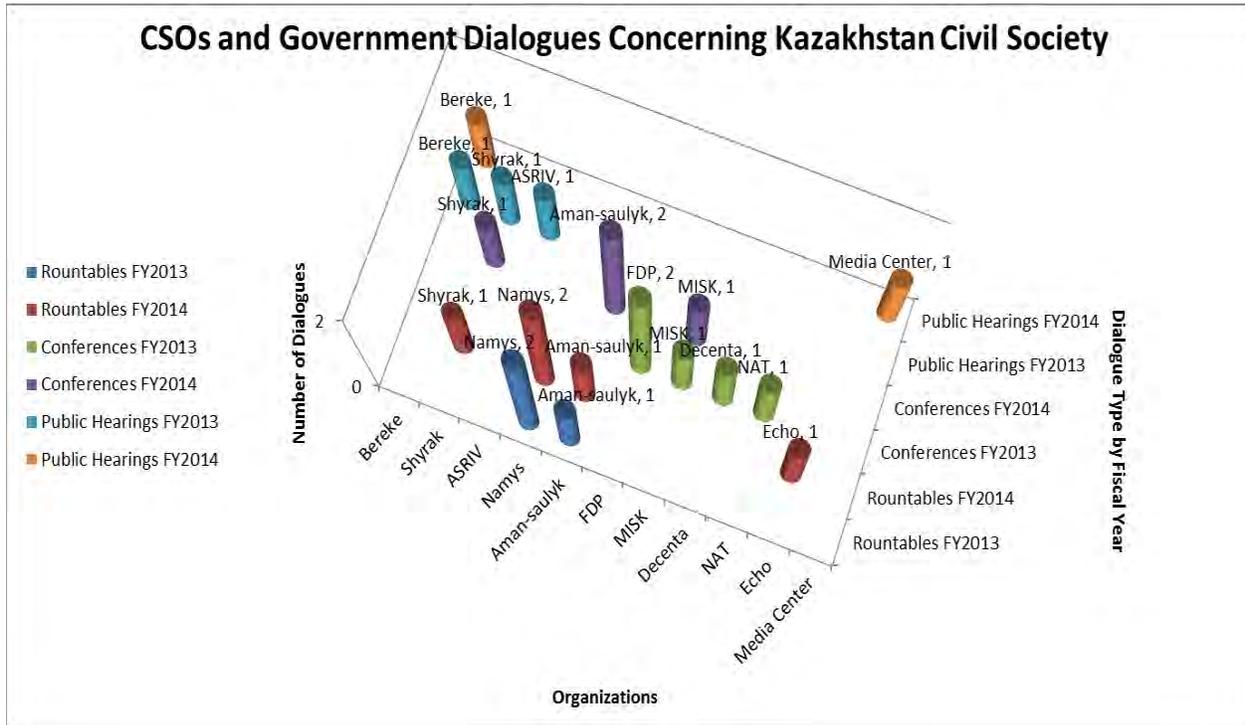
Achieved 448. Year I: May 24, 2012 Karaganda roundtable: 33 participants; June 7, 2012 Almaty roundtable: 35 participants; June 2012 Namys round table in Almaty on social contracting with a focus on disabled people: 30. September 7, 2012 Astana public hearings: 100 participants. Year II: May 2013 Bulgaria study tour: 7 members of Kazakh delegation; May 2013 Bulgaria study tour press-conference in Almaty by 3 CSOs Aman-saulyk, FDP, and Namys: 20; June 28, 2013 KCSS Astana round table to present Bulgaria study tour findings and discuss government draft law 'On Government Support of NGOs': 40; September 6, 2013 Astana, Aman-saulyk, round table on results of monitoring of social contracting in Ministry of Health: 63. Decenta: training in social contracting monitoring for 30 representatives of municipal government of Pavlodar region and CSOs. Year III: Aman Saulyk press conference on draft law 'On State Support of NGOs' in Almaty -20; February 2014, joint KCSS and Namys round table in Astana on social contracting with a focus on disabled people -30; February 28, 2014 Bereke Public Hearings on Social Contracting practices in Shymkent region: 70.

- Output Indicator 3.3: Number of CSOs and Government dialogues concerning Kazakhstan Civil Society.

Target Indicator: 6 dialogues over LOP.

Achieved: 26 dialogues. FY2013: Bereke: 1 public hearing. Shyrak: 1 public hearing. ASRIV: 1 public hearing. FDP: 2 conferences. Namys: 2 round-tables. Aman-saulyk: 1 round-table. MISK: 1 conference. Decenta: 1 international conference co-assisted by KCSS. NAT: 1 conference co-assisted by KCSS. Counterpart directly sponsored events: 4. FY2014: Echo: 1 round table. Aman Saulyk: 2 press conferences, 1 round-table. MISK: 1 youth conference. Media Center: 1 public hearing. Bereke: 1 public hearing. Namys: 2 round tables. Shyrak: 1 round table and 1 press-conference. FDP: Meeting with the Deputy Prime Minister and Deputy General Prosecutor to discuss amendments to Criminal and Administrative Codes.

Chart 1: CSOs and Government Dialogues Concerning Kazakhstan Civil Society



Objective Four: Strengthen the Capacity of Selected CSOs to Mobilize Social Capital and Leverage Mass Media Resources.

Output Indicators:

- Output Indicator 4.1: Number of people reached through new and traditional mass media.
Target: 3,000,000.
Achieved: 3,000,000 as per reports by partner CSOs.

Outcome Indicators:

- Outcome Indicator 4.1: Improved communication and public outreach strategies and tools of selected partner CSOs.
Target: 15%.
Achieved: Initial PODA average score: 2.12 (53% of maximum skills). Final PODA average score: 3.0 (75% of maximum skills). Progress over 3 years is 22%.
- Outcome Indicator 4.2: Increased Skills and Utilization of New Media Tools by partner CSOs.
Target: 15%.

Achieved: Initial PODA average score: 2.7 (68% of maximum skills). Final PODA average score: 3.6 (90% of maximum skills). Progress over 3 years is 22%.

III. RESULTS BY OBJECTIVES

Objective One: Increase Financial and Organizational Capacity of Selected Mature National-Level Civil Society Groups.

1.1. Competitively Select National-level CSOs for Organizational and Financial Capacity Building

This activity does not have specific result indicators. Relevant activities and achievements are discussed below.

In fall 2011, Counterpart made great strides in identifying top advocacy CSOs it will work with in strengthening their organizational capacity. Criteria for selecting partner groups included: (i) motivation and interest to improve organizational capacity; (ii) experience in holding advocacy campaigns/ initiating democratic reforms; (iii) experience working with the Government; and (iv) organizational potential (priority was given to established organizations capable to work nationwide). More than 120 CSOs representing all the regions of Kazakhstan competed to be selected Counterpart partnering groups. To select winning groups, Counterpart formed an Expert Committee consisting of the following seven members:

1. Stanley Currier, PhD, Director of the Corporate Development Department / KIMEP;
2. Aijamal Duishebaeva, KCSS Capacity Building Advisor;
3. Adil Nurmakov, PhD., independent political scientist / observer;
4. Bota Ayazbayeva, Civil Society Initiatives Director, Soros Foundation – Kazakhstan;
5. Jamilya Assanova, PhD., Executive Director of the NGO “ARGO”;
6. Rinat Temirbekov, Director of the Eurasia Foundation – Kazakhstan;
7. Alexandra Kazakova, Director of the Institute for War and Peace Reporting.

In December 2011, Counterpart’s external Expert Committee selected 12 national-level advocacy CSOs as well as two runner-up organizations as partner organizations for this program. A list of selected partners includes: *Aman-saulyk /Almaty, Bereke / Shymkent; Decenta /Pavlodar; Echo / Almaty; EcoCenter /Karaganda; EcoMangystau /Aktau; Foundation for Development of Parliamentarism (FDP) / Astana; North Kazakhstan Legal Media Center (Media Center) /Astana; Youth Information Service of Kazakhstan (MISK); Namys /Almaty; National Association of TV/Radio Broadcasters (NAT); and Pokolenie / Almaty.* Two runner-up CSOs include: *Association of Social Workers and Volunteers (ASRIV) / Almaty, and Shyrak / Almaty.* All selected CSOs have a proven record of advocacy activities in such areas as: promoting democratic, electoral, parliamentary, and health care reforms, advocating for better social contracting and youth policy, promoting ecological rights, and defending rights of disabled

people, pensioners, and underprivileged groups of population. Partner CSOs were selected from six Oblasts representing regional diversity of Kazakhstan. Counterpart signed partnership agreements with each of the groups, outlining the roles and responsibilities of each party.

By the end of Year I, a core group of the Counterpart's partners underwent changes: *Pokolenie* left the project due to internal management issues and two alternate groups, *ASRIV* and *Shyrak*, were incorporated into the project on a full scale. This increased number of partner CSOs to 13. The changed number of partner CSOs did not exceed budget limitations and was approved by USAID.

1.2. Customize and Enhance Organizational Certification Process (OCP)

This activity does not have specific Result Indicators. Relevant activities and achievements are discussed below.

Counterpart standard OCP reviewed and customized: Counterpart reviewed and refined the Organizational Development (OD) methodology and tools to respond to the needs of capacity building of advocacy groups. Specifically the revisions included documents such as institutional strengthening checklist, action planning tool, and others. The program also took into account specific Kazakh law requirements in financial reporting and personnel management. While revising the OD methodology and tools, the Counterpart KCSS team made specific emphasis on mobilizing social capital and leveraging mass media resources, as they are specified in the Cooperative Agreement (CA), and on financial sustainability of CSOs. Counterpart's model of institutional development evaluates organizations along six categories or functional areas of management:

- (i) Leadership and Strategic Management;
- (ii) Program Management and Quality Control;
- (iii) Accounting and Financial Management;
- (iv) Financial Sustainability;
- (v) External Relations;
- (vi) Human and Material Resources.

Each of the six organizational functional areas contains sub-areas (55) and individual indicators (more than 270) which were assessed during the Participatory Organizational Development Assessment (PODA) visits. Basing on the results of PODA interviews, the Counterpart team scored OD progress. OD scoring system aimed at evaluating institutional capacity of CSOs is based on two key metrics: *Completed* and *Understanding*. *Completed* refers to the presence of a system addressing a particular management issue - preferably in writing (policies and procedures); *Understanding* refers to the practice of a system within the organization. The PODA final score is an average of these two scorings – *Completed* and *Understanding*. In PODA, KCSS made a specific emphasis on documentation of standards and organizational

preferences because the lack of policies and procedures remains a weak point in many Kazakh CSOs.

1.3. Conduct Participatory Organizational Development Assessment (PODA) for CSOs.

Outcome indicator as per approved PMEP and a summary of relevant achievements in italics:

Outcome Indicator 1.1: Improved Institutional and Financial Capacity of 12 Partner Civil Society Organizations.

Target: 35%.

Achieved: Progress of 36% over LOP. Initial PODA provided for average score of 1.99 for institutional and management capacity. The Final PODA provides an average score of 3.44.

Initial PODA Assessments: Initial PODA of partner groups was conducted in February – April 2012; two alternate CSOs underwent initial PODA in September 2012. The results of initial PODA of partner groups are found in the Chart below. As Chart I shows, in Year I, none of the selected groups was at the level allowing OD certification according to the Counterpart methodology.¹ Most of the partnering CSOs, while being high profile advocacy CSOs with impressive history of advocacy campaigning, lacked strong management, did not have personnel training in management issues, and were lacking many of required written procedures.

Mid-Term Assessments: In order to monitor OD progress, identify existing OD gaps, and better facilitate the development of Capacity Development Plans (section 1.4) and Financial Sustainability Action Plans (1.7), Counterpart organized two Mid-Term PODAs: Mid-Term I PODA, conducted in fall 2012; and Mid-Term II PODA, conducted in fall 2013.

Final PODA Assessments: The Organizational Certification Process was concluded by conducting Final Assessments in April – May 2014. During the Final Assessments, Counterpart considered progress against above six management functional areas. Using a 0-4 scale with 4 being the best, the certification range is as follows:

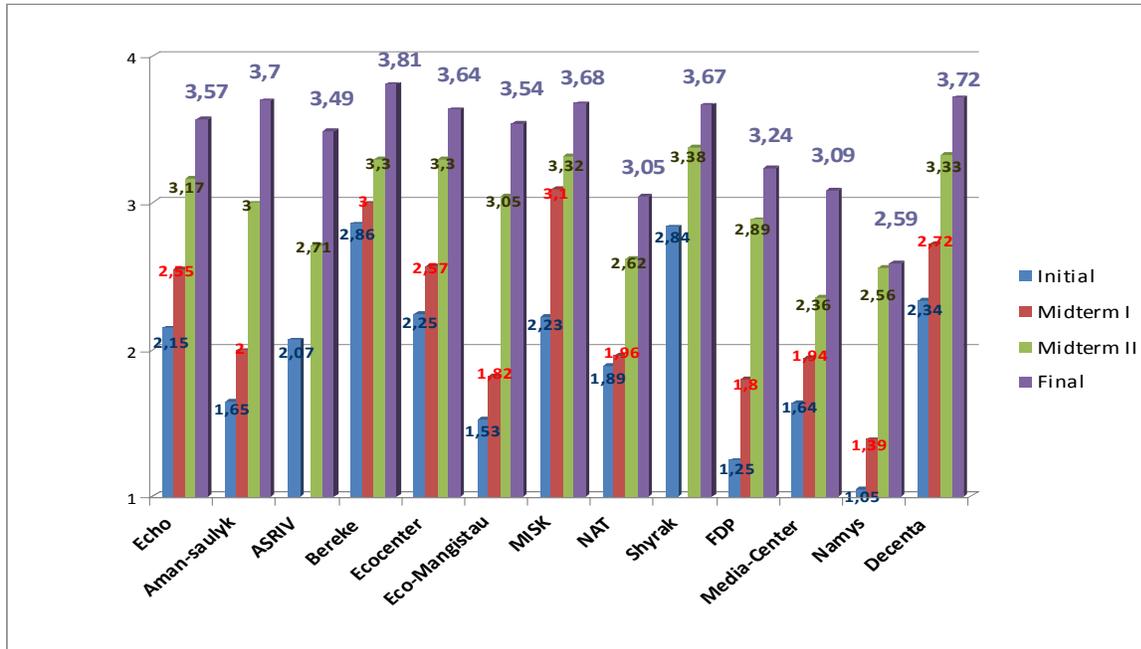
- *Full Certification*, a final score of 3.5 or higher;
- *Certification with Reservations*, a final score of 3.0 to 3.4;
- *Not certified* for a final score below 2.9.

As *Chart 2* illustrates, by the end of the program, all partner CSOs have made impressive scoring progress compared to the results of the Initial PODA. Initial PODA provided for average score of 1.99 for institutional and management capacity. The Final PODA provides an average score of

¹ Counterpart International OD Tool defines OD scoring levels as following: (4) Completed w/ NO revisions necessary; (3) Completed w/ Minimum Revisions; (2) Completed, but Significant revisions necessary; (1) Incomplete with Substantial additions and revisions necessary; (0) Not Completed.

3.44. The average OD progress of partnering groups during the lifetime of the Program is about 36%.

Chart 2: Initial, Mid-term, and Final PODA scorings



A Table 1 below summarizes the OD progress of each partner CSO during the life of the project:

Table I: Individual CSOs PODA Scoring:

CSOs:	Initial	Midterm I	Midterm II	Final
Echo	2,15	2,55	3,17	3,57
Aman-saulyk	1,65	2	3	3,7
ASRIV	2,07	-	2,71	3,5
Bereke	2,86	3	3,3	3,81
EcoCenter	2,25	2,57	3,3	3,64
Eco-Mangistau	1,53	1,82	3,05	3,54
MISK	2,23	3,1	3,32	3,68
NAT	1,89	1,96	2,62	3,05
Shyrak	2,84	-	3,38	3,67
FDP	1,25	1,8	2,89	3,24
Media-Center	1,64	1,94	2,36	3,09
Namys	1,05	1,39	2,56	2,59
Decenta	2,34	2,72	3,33	3,72

Results of final assessments illustrated by *Chart 1* and *Table 1* above have brought the following results: by the end of the program, nine partner CSOs including *Bereke*, *Decenta*,

Aman-saulyk, Eco-Center, MISK, Eco-Mangistau, Shyrak, ASRIV and Echo have reached the score level of 3.5 required for ‘full certification.’ Three CSOs including *FDP, Media-Center, and NAT*, are in the range of scores 3.0 and 3.5 which make them eligible for ‘certification with reservations.’ A partner, CSO *Namys* is not certified as it received a score of 2.59 which is below the required certification level according to the Counterpart methodology.

Pre-certification: Counterpart weighted the functional areas to reflect core skills necessary to be a sound implementing partner for international donors and specifically USAID². The results of pre-certification are illustrated below:

- Nine partner groups including *Bereke, Decenta, Aman-saulyk, Eco-Center, MISK, Eco-Mangistau, Shyrak, ASRIV and Echo* have received a **Certificate of Completion**;
- Three partner groups including *FDP, Media-Center, and NAT* received a **Certificate of Progress**;
- Partner CSO *Namys* received a **Certificate of Participation**.

Counterpart’s KCSS program has brought real benefits to all partner CSOs: their organizational processes and systems have become more clear and effective; processing and circulation of documents have been regulated; communications skills include usage of newly improved media; communication with key stakeholders including the government became more efficient and accurate; advocacy research capacities and advocacy skills have improved; networking and cooperation between 13 partnering CSOs representing six regions of Kazakhstan has intensified.

1.4. Facilitate Capacity Development Action Plan (CDAP) for each CSO.

Relevant output indicator as per approved PMEP and information on relevant achievements in italics:

Output 1.2: Number of Organizational Development Action Plans developed.

Target: 40.

Achieved: 40 CDPs developed during 3 years of LOP. All activities planned in CDPs accomplished. CDPs are integral part of the Institutional Grants.

Based on results of the initial and mid-term assessments, Counterpart and partner CSOs jointly developed Capacity Development Action Plans (CDAP) to address management issues identified by PODA. CDAP alongside Financial Sustainability Development Plans (FSAP; discussed in section 1.7), reflects each CSO’s organizational development priorities and navigated KCSS TA interventions during the LOP. KCSS revised / amended the first CDAPs after the Mid-Term I Assessment (fall 2012) and facilitated developing new CDAPs after Mid-Term II Assessment

²: Counterpart has compared the organizational development assessment tool and standards outlined in the OD handbook against the recently published USAID “Non-U.S. Organizations Pre-Award Survey” instrument (NUPAS). The NUPAS largely focuses on program and financial management issues, whereas the Counterpart OD tool considers many additional management factors important for sustainable organizations.

(fall 2013). Both institutional and financial development action plans were supported by Counterpart's small Institutional Strengthening (IS) annual grants. Counterpart also customized its OD training program provided to all partnering CSOs in order to address those issues of OD development that were identified during regular assessments. This created a comprehensive cycle of regular assessing of institutional strength, goal setting, and providing institutional grants, and targeted training and technical assistance to partner CSOs which resulted in significant enhancement of institutional capacity in core functional areas of management of partner groups reflected in Counterpart's OD final scoring. In CDAPs special attention was given to developing / refining CSOs internal management policies and procedures (examples include developing strategic plans, personnel policy, and others), improvement of communication skills including usage of new media, volunteer management, improving advocacy research capacity, and financial sustainability. Counterpart regularly monitored progress of CDAPs implementation to ensure partner organizations were meeting their targets.

1.5. Award Institutional Strengthening (IS) Grants to Selected CSOs.

This activity does not have a specific Results Indicator. Relevant activities and achievements are discussed below. In order to assist partner CSOs in implementing their capacity development plans, KCSS planned and awarded small annual performance-based Institutional Strengthening (IS) to all selected partner CSOs. In Year I, Counterpart awarded 12 IS grant of \$6000 (the amount was prorated for 7-8 months). The IS grants in Years II and III were of \$10,000 each. After the CSO *Pokolenie* left the program and was substituted by two alternate groups in fall 2012, KCSS, in order not to exceed the IS grant fund, decided to award IS grants to two new groups by \$5,000 each in Years II and III. The total amount of IS grants awarded to partner CSOs during the Program is **\$312,000**.

The IS grant budgets were developed according to the following approximate cost categories: (a) long and short term personnel; (b) in-house or external training attendance; (c) individualized TA (consultancies); (d) equipment and services (including software, travel, and communications); and (e) other capacity development service or material procurement. These self-directed grants gave partnering CSO opportunity to more effectively identify, cost, and locate capacity building service providers and materials that meet their specific organizational capacity needs. In addition, the IS grants gave the CSOs more ownership over the capacity building process as opposed to being passive recipients of standard training or TA. For each of three IS grant cycles, KCSS prepared a draft Partnership Agreement (PA) with partner CSOs. The PAs were concurred by USAID.

1.6. Deliver and Assist CSOs in Securing Organizational Capacity Training and Technical Assistance.

This activity does not have a specific Results Indicator. Relevant activities and achievements are discussed below. The program's approach to capacity building of participating CSOs included: (i) KCSS direct trainings conducted to all participating CSOs in Almaty (trainings were either delivered by Counterpart staff or by contracted instructors selected through competitive process); (ii) ongoing virtual and on-site direct technical assistance provision delivered by Counterpart staff or external consultants contracted by CSOs using IS grant resources; (iii) facilitating a mentorship exchange practice between stronger and less developed CSOs; and (iv) providing direct referral services and sending out regular opportunity announcements to participating CSOs through the KCSS newsletters and other means to access existing training and technical assistance opportunities. Counterpart organized a program of high-quality, demand driven trainings and follow on consultations by training instructors to partner CSOs. During the lifetime of a program the following trainings were organized:

Trainings Provided Directly by Counterpart:

- **New Media Training:** A new media training highlighted opportunities for CSOs in this area, as well as providing examples of using social media for advocacy, fundraising, and communications. Participants were trained how to create accounts on social networks, as well as produce video and audio podcasts, use blogs and crowd sourcing techniques. Information on security issues and legal aspects of using internet in the specific legal environment of Kazakhstan was also provided.
- **Volunteer Management:** training exposed participants to the theory and philosophy of volunteerism, planning and organizing volunteer work, institutionalizing volunteerism in organizational systems, and gaining strategic benefits of having volunteers engaged in organization's activities with focus on advocacy.
- **Series of two trainings on Research Skills** (two separate trainings; one focused on qualitative and the other on quantitative methods): covered the following subcategories: (a) Statistical Research null hypothesis, standard deviation, software usage, correlation, and averaging; (b) Qualitative Literature and Comparative Research scientific method, desk studies; (c) accessing electronic journals; and (d) Public Opinion Surveying question design, surveying, random sampling, and analyzing public opinion in policymaking.
- **Financial Sustainability training:** a three-day training covered topics such as cost optimization, development of domestic sources of funding, and social enterprise; the training was followed by individual consultations by instructor to participating CSOs.
- **Advocacy Techniques Training:** included both theoretical and practical components and covered modern advocacy non-confrontational strategies and tools, advocacy strategy development, arranging of political forces, media techniques, creating power maps, conducting public information campaigns, and building coalitions and partnerships.

- **Information Management Training:** covered topics such as IT standards (including creation of back-up system for files, measures to enhance information security), knowledge management and keeping filing systems in order; additionally, presentations were delivered on how to write effective success stories and compose / structure project progress reports; develop the CSO Security Guide and the Security Plan.
- **Training on Management Information Systems (MIS):** two separate sessions for Almaty-based CSOs (outside of Almaty based CSOs were linked over Skype) were held to expose and train participants on the Counterpart MIS.
- **A webinar on new media:** it was a follow-up event built on results of the New Media Training conducted in Year I; organized in partnership with *Internews*, helped partners improve their media and public outreach skills.
- **On site internet security training to selected group of partner CSOs:** conducted with assistance of the USAID-funded ‘The ISC Project’ (ISP) in Kyrgyzstan (project implemented by the Counterpart-Kyrgyzstan). ISC specialist visited Almaty to provide targeted technical assistance to Almaty-based partner CSOs (Aktau-based CSO *Eco-Mangistau* was consulted over Skype); assessed CSOs’ internet security arrangements, needs, and provided advice, on-site training, and consultations on internet security issues.
- **Training session on the USAID procurement regulations** (conducted as part of the January 2014 working meeting of partner CSOs to prepare them for final assessment): a joint USAID team representing the Office of Finance and the Contracting Office made separate presentations on USAID rules and regulations; a special presentation was made to present KCSS’s draft manual on USAID procurement (the Manual was later finalized and distributed among participants).

Counterpart facilitated trainings for selected partner CSOs covered by their IS grants:

- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** training was conducted for a group of seven partner CSOs including *MISK*, *NAT*, *Aman-Saulyk*, *Media Center*, *Bereke*, *Echo* and *EcoCenter*. The training focused on practical aspects of evaluating socially oriented projects and reviewed indicator-based, expertise-based, and empirical-based evaluations, among others.
- **Project Management training** was commissioned by *NAT* and *MISK* and conducted for representatives of these two partner CSOs.
- **Accounting training** was commissioned by three partner CSOs: *Eco Mangistau*, *NAT*, and *Pokolenie* and conducted for this group of three CSOs.

Overall, Counterpart program staff provided 94 technical assistance interventions to deliver targeted assistance in issues of organizational development and grant management. Over the LOP, Counterpart under its KCSS program conducted 21 monitoring site visits to partnering CSOs. This program resulted in significant enhancement of institutional capacity in core

functional areas of management of partner groups reflected in the OD final scoring of partner CSOs.

1.7. Initiate Financial Sustainability Action Planning (FSAP) and Corresponding Capacity Strengthening with CSOs.

Relevant output indicators as per approved PMEP and a summary of relevant achievements in italics:

Output Indicator 1.1: Number of Financial Sustainability Action Plans developed.

Target: 38.

Achieved: 40 FSAPs during 3 years of LOP. In Year I, Counterpart, in addition to a core group of partners, assisted development of the FSAPs for two alternate groups (later incorporated into the project). All activities planned in FSAPs were accomplished. FSAPs were an integral part of the Institutional Grants.

Counterpart developed a comprehensive approach to assist CSOs in achieving financial sustainability. Counterpart linked financial sustainability action planning with the OCP process to create a streamlined approach to not burden partner CSOs with multiple action plans. During PODA, financial sustainability issues were the center of attention of the assessment teams. The results of the initial PODA revealed common vulnerability in financial sustainability among most CSOs. The financial sustainability issues were included in almost all the action plans of partner organizations and were in the focus of Counterpart's technical assistance to partner CSOs throughout the program. The FSAPs were complemented by the KCSS technical assistance and the three-day financial sustainability training. The financial sustainability training was followed by individual consultations by the training instructor on issues and topics including cost optimization, social enterprise support, and developing domestic sources of funding and creating public private partnerships. In addition, Counterpart issued a Manual on USAID Procurement rules and a Manual and Video Tutorial on how to get access to government social contracting to facilitate partner CSOs' competing for government funding.

2. Objective Two: Increase Constructive Dialogue between the Selected National Level Civil Society Organizations and Government of Kazakhstan on Key Democratic Issues.

2.1. Mapping Existing Government Dialogue and Advocacy Initiatives

There is no specific Results Indicator for this activity. Relevant activities and achievements are discussed below. In Year I, Counterpart created the Advocacy Database (AD) summarizing selected past and ongoing nation-wide advocacy initiatives by Kazakhstani CSOs. For this purpose, Counterpart surveyed past and current partner CSOs for their knowledge of and experience with citizen engagement mechanisms. Print media, internet resources, and other sources, including the 123 Application Forms submitted by potential KCSS partner CSOs, were analyzed. The KCSS AD classified and summarized types of advocacy activities as well as impacts and accomplishments of advocacy activities. AD was translated into English upon

29

USAID Democracy Office request and provided to USAID for further distribution among USAID and the U.S. Embassy interested staff. During the life of the program, Counterpart continued to regularly update the AD. Counterpart used AD in its Policy Advocacy grants program – *see Annex F*. It helped the Counterpart staff to better understand the current status of advocacy initiatives in Kazakhstan, and assist awarded CSOs in planning their advocacy activities to avoid duplications and seeking synergies with other CSOs implementing similar advocacy initiatives.

2.2. Assist CSOs in Improving Quality of Advocacy Impact Measurement

Outcome indicator as per approved PMEP and relevant activities and achievements:

Outcome Indicator 2.3: Increased policy advocacy capacity of partner CSOs.

Target: 30%.

Demonstrated progress is 22.5%. The Final Advocacy Assessment (ACA) brought commendable results for all 13 partner CSOs: while the average initial score of ACA was 2.7, the average final ACA is 3.63. The average scoring progress for ACA is 22.5%. The assessed partner CSOs showed improved advocacy skills in all the areas including planning, monitoring, issue identification, data collection, advocacy research and analysis, and implementation.

In order to assist partner CSOs in improving quality of their advocacy skills and techniques, KCSS: (a) introduced partner CSOs to its Advocacy Capacity Assessment Tool (ACAT); (b) conducted two advocacy capacity assessments (ACA) of partner CSOs to identify status of their advocacy skills and techniques; and (c) organized a training on modern Advocacy Techniques with a renowned international specialist.

Advocacy Capacity Assessment Tool (ACAT): ACAT evaluates advocacy initiatives along 10 categories including strategic planning, coalition management, communications and outreach, process achievements and long term impact of the advocacy campaign, among others. *See Annex C for the ACAT.*

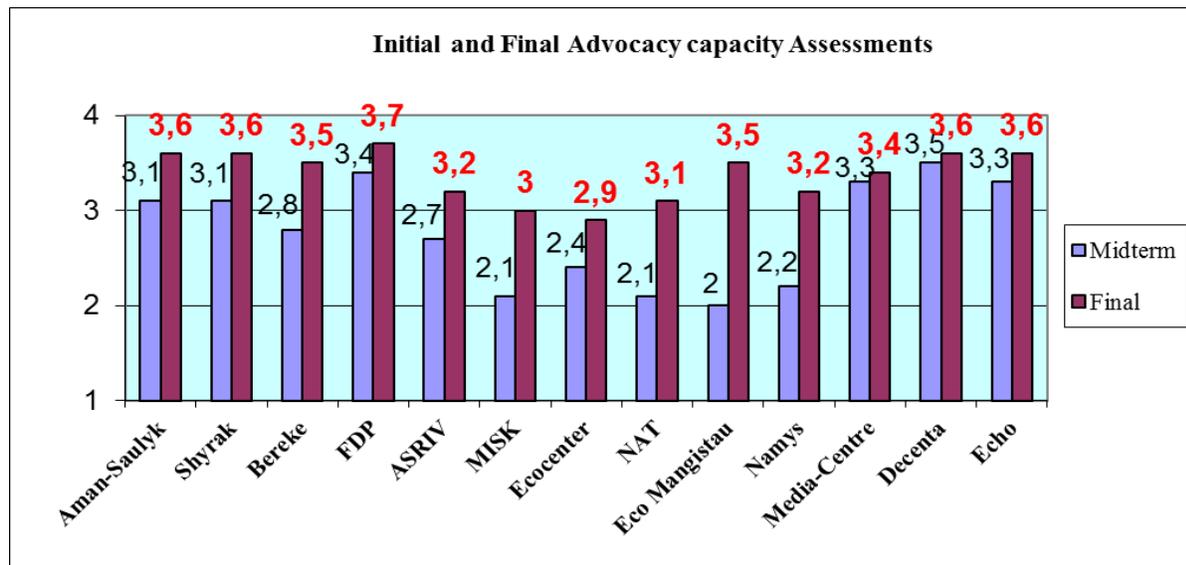
Initial Advocacy Capacity Assessment (ACA): In November 2012 – January 2013 KCSS conducted initial advocacy capacity assessments (ACA) of partner CSOs. The final ACA was conducted in August 2014. The KCSS ACAs were arranged to identify advocacy skills gaps and measure advocacy progress of partner CSOs; ACA did not result in any formal certification. *Chart 3* below is summarizing the baseline and the final ACA scores of 13 partner

organizations³. The results of the initial ACA generated mixed impressions: while most of the assessed partners were proficient in such advocacy techniques as issue identification, data collection, topical research and analysis, and implementation, they lacked expertise in planning of advocacy activities, monitoring and evaluation, and other skills.

KCSS activities to improve advocacy capacity: Although the Program Description does not plan for specific activities aimed at improving advocacy skills, Counterpart, at no additional cost for the project, incorporated advocacy TA into its organizational capacity building program and made it one of the focuses of its technical assistance to partner CSOs. In addition, in Year II, Counterpart organized a two-day Advocacy Techniques training covering both theoretical and practical components of modern advocacy campaigning. Specifically, the training was focused on modern advocacy strategies and tools, advocacy strategy development, arranging of political forces, media techniques, creating power maps, conducting public information campaigns, and building coalitions and partnerships. Counterpart used this opportunity to organize a special session on advocacy management techniques. Counterpart's advocacy campaign measurement tool was used as a reference point. The Final ACA was conducted in July – August 2014 and brought commendable results for the 13 partner CSOs: while the average initial score of ACA was 2.7, the average final ACA was 3.63. Twelve (12) out of thirteen partner groups reached the scoring level of 3.0 defined by the Counterpart Advocacy Measurement Tool as *Completed with Minimum Revisions*. The assessed partner CSOs showed improved advocacy skills in all the areas including planning, monitoring, issue identification, data collection, advocacy research and analysis, and implementation.

³ The Counterpart advocacy capacity skills assessment tool defines scoring levels as following: (4) Completed w/ NO revisions necessary; (3) Completed w/ Minimum Revisions; (2) Completed, but Significant revisions necessary; (1) Incomplete with Substantial additions and revisions necessary; (0) Not Completed.

Chart 3: Initial and Final ACA Results:



2.3. Improve CSO Advocacy Research Capacity

There is no specific Result Indicator for this activity. Relevant activities and achievements are discussed below.

This program made a special emphasis on advancing advocacy research skills of partnering CSOs. During the initial PODA, KCSS assessed the ability of partner CSOs to conduct quality research. PODA revealed serious gaps in advocacy research capacities of the partner CSOs. To address this issue, Counterpart planned and organized a series of two trainings on research skills, one of which was focused on quantitative and the other one on qualitative research methods. Specifically, trainings covered the following subcategories: (a) Statistical Research null hypothesis, standard deviation, software usage, correlation and averaging; (b) Qualitative Literature and Comparative Research scientific method, desk studies and (c) accessing electronic journals; and Public Opinion Surveying question design, surveying, random sampling, and analyzing public opinion in policymaking. As a follow-up to the training, Counterpart linked the training instructor with partner CSOs so they could get continued consultancy from the training provider on specific issues of advocacy research conducted within the Counterpart KCSS advocacy grants. Most of the Counterpart partner CSOs conducting PA grants, successfully utilized skills learned at Counterpart-funded research trainings conducted in previous quarters. While some of them conducted public opinion surveys themselves, others outsourced them to professional survey companies. Below is a list of public surveys conducted by PA grantees in during the first cycle of the PA grants:

- *Shyrak* conducted a survey on the public perception of disabled women; research findings were widely disseminated through its web site and presented at the public hearings in Astana.
- *MISK* ordered an expert analysis of the draft law ‘On Youth Policy’ to a private company ‘*Olzhas Hudaibergonov*’. Part of this analysis was a public opinion survey on youth policy. Research findings helped the CSO better substantiate its recommendations to the government’s Youth Policy Concept.
- *Namys* surveyed disabled people on quality of special services provided to disabled people by Almaty city authorities. As *Namys* actively participated in the WG on social contracting, the survey results were presented to the WG and used as a reference point in the WG advocacy campaign for reforming state social contracting. Specifically, *Namys* referred to this survey when it proposed the idea of the NGO Registry in order to lower costs associated with submitting documents for SSC competitions.
- *ASRIV* surveyed the population on the availability and affordability of palliative health care in Kazakhstan and used its results in the policy paper developed for the government in order to promote the idea of the state supported system of palliative health care in Kazakhstan.
- *Bereke* surveyed low-income families of the city of Shymkent on availability of free pre-school education.
- *Aman-saulyk* commissioned a survey on the effectiveness of social contracting within the Ministry of Health Care (MoHC). The focus of the survey was on the transparency procedures. Results of this research were reported to Parliament which caused the creation of a special Committee to investigate quality of implementation of the SSC in MoHC.
- *FDP* organized a survey to research housing conditions of underprivileged young families with children. The results of the survey were used in the advocacy campaign for adequate housing conditions in Kazakhstan. This survey was organized in partnership with *MISK*: *MISK* staff members, who were savvy in computer techniques, assisted *FDP* in processing results of the survey. This cooperation of two partner CSOs is another example of improved interactions among CSOs resulting from the KCSS project.
- *NAT* ordered a survey on the potential consequences of government plans to transfer TV and Radio broadcasting from a current analog format (currently accessible to all citizens of the country) to a digital format that would require the purchase of special devices or be available via cable / satellite broadcasting. The survey results were reported at the National Forum of TV/Radio broadcasters.

Examples of advocacy researches conducted during the second cycle of the PA grants:

- Counterpart KCSS partner *CSO Aman-saulyk* conducted research to analyze the implementation of social contracting by the three ministries including the Ministry of Education (MoE), the Ministry of Health Care (MoHC), and the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MoLSP). In the focus were issues of transparency of social contracting tenders and availability of tender documentation on the websites and other electronic

resources belonging to the ministries. The results of the research were provided to the researched ministries and discussed in mass media.

- CSO partner *Bereke* completed research and developed practical recommendations on how to improve social contracting and made them public. The CSO interviewed 14 municipal employees and 50 CSOs located in 14 Rayons (counties) of the South Kazakhstan Oblast. Research findings have been presented to both the regional authorities and civil society leaders.
- CSO partner *Echo* made a survey on how Almaty citizens were involved in the decision making process at the city level. The CSO distributed the survey findings among civil society members, conducted interviews for journalists, made results of the research available for general public, and sent the research materials to the Almaty city authorities and the elected City Council.
- KCSS partner CSO *MISK* conducted a survey on Almaty-city residents' opinion about activities of the elected Almaty City Council (City Maslihat). Overall, 2,635 respondents from five randomly selected districts of the city participated in the survey. The results of the survey are available on the website: http://www.misk.org.kz/news/?ELEMENT_ID=710
- CSO partner *Media Center* from Astana, researched the assessment effectiveness of the social contracting mechanism for mass media. A survey showed the government widely used public funds to support pro-government media outlets which otherwise could not survive market competition due to the low quality of their production.
- CSO partner *Shyrak* conducted a comparative research on labor market and employability of women with disabilities in some of the developed countries in order to properly present the issue as faced in Kazakhstan.

2.4 Increase CSO Ability to Communicate Policy Advocacy Messages

Although this sub-objective does not have specific Result Indicators, two Result Indicators measure the overall progress in this area: Outcome Indicator 2.1 *Number of policy advocacy grants that reached 80% of stated objectives* and Outcome Indicator 2.3 *Increased policy advocacy capacity of partner CSOs*. (Both indicators are achieved; they are discussed in the section 2.5 of this Report.)

Counterpart addressed this sub-objective through the provision of TA and training, and by supporting their advocacy initiatives through PA grants. In addition to 18 advocacy campaigns initiated under Counterpart KCSS grants (described in section 2.5), partner CSOs became a leading force in the advocacy campaign against restrictive legislation, cases of human rights abuse, or defending political prisoners. FDP, *Aman-saulyk*, and *Eco-Mangistau* raised their voices demanding release of political prisoner Vladimir Kozlov, a leader of the banned Alga party. In 2012, FDP organized a meeting in Astana demanding fair trial of those oil workers who

were arrested during the Zhanaozen events. *Aman-saulyk* successfully campaigned against the sealing of its office and confiscation of the CSO's office equipment by the law enforcement agency which accused the CSO for alleged ties with one of the leaders of political opposition in exile (the property was later returned to the organization).

One of the most significant advocacy campaign organized by a group of partner CSOs – *FDP, Aman-saulyk, North Kazakhstan Legal Media Center* – was the campaign against revision of the Criminal and Administrative Offenses Codes (described in the section **Impacts** of this Report).

Counterpart partners participating in this advocacy campaign utilized skills learned at our advocacy trainings. Coordination and networking between partner CSOs increased as a result of the KCSS program.

2.5 Award Policy Advocacy (PA) Grants

Relevant output and outcome indicators for this activity over LOP as per approved PMEP are displayed along with a summary of achievements and examples of deliverables in italics:

Output indicator 2.2: (F Indicator) Number of CSO advocacy campaigns supported by USG.

Target: 18.

Achieved: 20 advocacy campaigns were supported by Counterpart during LOP. KCSS awarded 18 PA grants each of which targeted specific advocacy goal. In addition, KCSS supported advocacy campaigns aimed at reforming of the state social contracting conducted by the CSOs WG largely composed of partner CSOs; and a group of partner CSOs led the national advocacy campaign against adoption of new Criminal and Administrative Offences Codes.

Outcome Indicator 2.1: Number of policy advocacy grants that reached 80% of stated goals

Target: 18 grants.

Achieved: 18 grants awarded during LOP reached at least 80% of their stated goals.

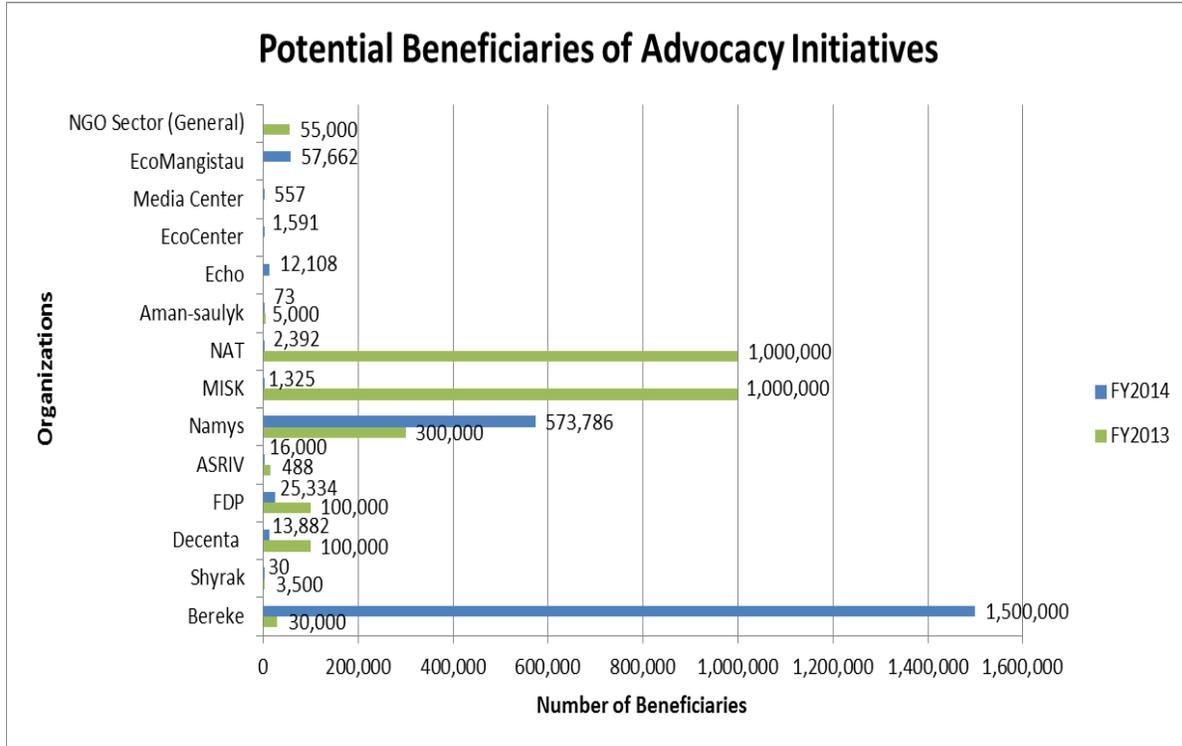
Outcome Indicator 2.2: Number of potential beneficiaries of advocacy initiatives.

Target: 4,000,000.

*Achieved: According to partner CSOs reports, over 4,700,000 potential beneficiaries were reached. **FY 2013:** Shyrak: 3,500. Decenta: 100,000 (estimate: Pavlodar city). FDP: 100,000 (estimate: young families). ASRIV: 16,000. Bereke: 30,000. Namys: 300,000 (disabled people in Kazakhstan). MISK: 1 million of youth in Kazakhstan. NAT: member TV companies coverage: 1 million. Aman-saulyk: 5,000. Number of people employed in the NGO sector (estimate): 55,000. **FY2014:** Decenta: 13 882. NAT: 2 392. Namys: 573 786. Bereke: (estimate) 1 500 000. MISK: 1 325. Echo: 12 108. EcoCenter:*

1 591. Aman Saulyk: 73. Media Center: 557. FDP: 25 334. EcoMangistau: 57 662. Shyrak: 30. ASRIV: 488.

Chart 4: Potential Beneficiaries of Advocacy Initiatives



During the lifetime of the project, Counterpart competitively awarded 18 PA grants valued at \$8,000 per grant with a duration of approximately eight to ten months to partner CSOs. The total amount of the KCSS PA grant fund was \$144,000. All partner CSOs were eligible to participate in competition. As per Program Description, no PA grants were awarded in Year I. PA grant proposals were considered by the independent Expert Committee with USAID representative as an observer. KCSS PA grant competitions addressed prioritized policy areas with specific emphasis on promotion of democratic reforms, political, social, and women’s rights. Counterpart also encouraged partner CSOs to consider topics related to social contracting practices and include research and / or public outreach components in their proposals. While conducting advocacy campaigns, Counterpart partners successfully utilized newly learned research, communication and advocacy monitoring and evaluation tools and techniques. The KCSS PA grants funded new as well as co-funded ongoing partner CSOs advocacy activities. In their advocacy campaigns, all partner CSOs were using non-confrontational approaches and made efforts to involve civil society leaders and government agencies into constructive dialogue over

the issues of public concern. In the Year II PA grant cycle, 8 CSOs conducted advocacy researches; in the Year III PA grant cycle, 6 CSOs conducted advocacy researches to support their advocacy activities. Highlights of the Policy Advocacy (PA) grant campaigns with objectives, description of selected activities and results are in the *Annex D* to this Report. The summary of the results and achievements of the 18 PA campaigns are further discussed in the **Impacts** section of this Final Report.

3. Objective Three: Increase CSO participation in reforming the social contracting process in Kazakhstan.

3.1. Stage Focus Groups and Survey Leading CSOs on Social Contracting Practices and Procedures

Output indicators for this activity over LOP as per approved PMEP with relevant achievements and examples of deliverables in italics:

Output Indicator 3.1: Consolidated analysis of social contracting practices and procedures with recommendations for the new Social Contracting Law developed and disseminated.

Target Indicator: yes.

Achieved: yes. *Summary of deliverables:* In Year I, Counterpart assisted partner CSOs in developing recommendations on how to improve current procedures of state social contracting in Kazakhstan. For this purpose, Counterpart commissioned a Survey on Social Contracting Practices and Procedures, which was presented at the Almaty round table in June 2012. Recommendations how to reform state social contracting (SSC) were developed based on this survey by participants of two regional round-tables and discussed/improved/endorsed by participants of the September 2012 Astana public hearings. In Years II and III, Counterpart supported CSOs in providing critical analyses and developing amendments to the Ministry of Culture (MoC) draft law 'On Government Support of NGOs'. Critical comments on the above draft law were presented at the Civic Forum in Astana in November 2013. Counterpart supported the WG which seriously amended the MoC draft law and submitted it to MoC in January 2014. In June – July 2014, WG initiated the development of the Law on Grants, which is still in process today.

Counterpart KCSS Survey on Social Contracting Practices and Procedures: In May 2012, KCSS organized a survey on social contracting practices and procedures as part of the preparation for the Almaty June round table. Counterpart competitively commissioned a survey to the Public Foundation *Information and Resource Centre (IRC)* – the Almaty city branch of the Civil Alliance of Kazakhstan. The survey was distributed through the *IRC* list serve containing more than 500 CSOs. As a result, around 10% of CSOs responded to the survey questions. Below are the most interesting survey findings: 59% of respondents support the idea of getting

CSOs involved into the selection of topics / activities for state social contracting (current practice limits CSOs involvement in this process); 44% of respondents support the idea of regular needs assessments to identify priority topics for social contracting (conducting needs assessments is still a rare practice among government agencies awarding social contracts). Most of the responding CSOs support the idea of giving priority to the quality of technical approach while evaluating proposals, rather than to the cost criteria. Half of the respondents considered the monitoring and evaluation of SSC should be performed by external independent evaluation experts. Most of respondents, among negative factors impeding SSC list dumping, favoritism, preference to the government affiliated CSOs, and lack of impartiality and transparency. Most of respondents also note that the state tender topics often do not reflect priorities of the civil society. The survey results were presented to the participants of the Almaty social contracting roundtable. Counterpart subsequently used survey's findings in lobbying of positive changes to the SSC. *Please see Annexes G and H.*

3.2. Coordinate and convene dialogue, hearings, and direct lobbying for new social contracting law

Output indicators for this activity over LOP as per approved PMEP with a summary of relevant achievements in italics:

Output Indicator 3.2: Number of people participating in dialogues, hearings, conferences and direct lobbying for new Social Contracting law.

Target Indicator: 360.

Achieved: 448. Year I: May 24, 2012 Karaganda roundtable: 33 participants; June 7, 2012 Almaty roundtable: 35 participants; June 2012 Namys round table in Almaty on social contracting with a focus on disabled people: 30. September 7, 2012 Astana public hearings: 100 participants. Year II: May 2013 Bulgaria study tour: 7 members of Kazakh delegation; May 2013 Bulgaria study tour press-conference in Almaty by 3 CSOs Aman-saulyk, FDP, and Namys: 20; June 28, 2013 Counterpart KCSS Astana round table to present Bulgaria study tour findings and discuss government draft law 'On Government Support of NGOs': 40; September 6, 2013 Astana, Aman-saulyk, round table on results of monitoring of social contracting in Ministry of Health: 63. Decenta: training in social contracting monitoring for 30 representatives of municipal government of Pavlodar region and CSOs. Year III: Aman Saulyk press conference on draft law 'On State Support of NGOs' in Almaty -20; February 2014, joint Counterpart KCSS and Namys round table in Astana on social contracting with a focus on disabled people -30; February 28, 2014 Bereke Public Hearings on Social Contracting practices in Shymkent region: 70.

Summary of outcomes and impacts of this activity: Although the level of engagement in a dialogue by the government with the civil society on improving the social contracting

mechanism varied during LOP, the advocacy campaign of Kazakh CSOs supported by Counterpart and other USAID-funded projects brought tangible positive results:

- (1) **Adoption of controversial draft law postponed:** The government refrained from adoption of its version of the draft law ‘On Government Support of NGOs’ containing many restrictive provisions for CSOs. Kazakhstani CSOs while supporting the idea of such a law are against many of its provisions they deem detrimental for civil society.
- (2) **CSOs WG produced alternative draft law ‘On Government Support of NGOs’:** The WG supported by Counterpart and ICNL seriously revised the MoC draft law ‘On Government Support of NGOs’ to include transparent procedures, a grant mechanism, and eliminate restrictive provisions. The amended draft law was submitted to government for consideration (January 2014).
- (3) **Amendments to social contracting under consideration by government:** *The Kazakh* Government is considering a package of amendments to the *Rules for State Procurement*. If adopted they may significantly improve the current system of social contracting. These amendments aim to (a) exempt CSOs from paying the required ‘guarantee deposit’ for participation and implementation of state social contracting equal to 1% and 3% of the total amount of the award; and (b) revise the current system of evaluation of SSC proposals where the lowest proposed price was a dominant factor for awarding contracts; the new system will be based on a rating system based on the quality of proposal, experience of the staff, and other qualitative criteria.
- (4) **CSOs advocacy capacity strengthened:** Counterpart partner CSOs which constitute a core group of the WG advocating for reforms in SSC were trained in advocacy and communication techniques, research skills, and exposed to international experience of state social contracting through participation in the study tour to Bulgaria.
- (5) **The Counterpart supported WG was strengthened:** The CSOs WG advocating for reforming of state social contracting has become a principal proponent of such reforms in Kazakhstan. It has developed into a powerful force of the Kazakh civil society capable to lead national advocacy campaign for more transparent, fair, and flexible CSO financing mechanism.
- (6) **Recommendations developed by CSOs and provided to Government:** Counterpart supported regional round tables and public hearings produced a set of recommendations aimed at reforming SSC (May 2013; revised in November 2013); partner *Aman-saulyk* analyzed SSC in three ministries including MoC, MoE, and MLSP and developed recommendations how to improve the transparency of the procedures (May 2014); *Namys* developed recommendations aimed at making the SSC more affordable for disabled groups (September 2013); *Decenta* developed suggestions how to improve SSC monitoring and transparency in the Pavlodar region (October 2013) and *Bereke* how to improve it and make more affordable for rural CSOs in the Shymkent region (May 2014).

Counterpart KCSS Karaganda State Social Contracting (SSC) Roundtable: On May 3, 2012, Counterpart organized the SSC round table in Karaganda. The purpose of the roundtable was to discuss practice of SSC implementation in the regions of Kazakhstan (specifically in Karaganda region) and develop specific recommendations for further improvement of mechanisms of SSC.

The roundtable turned out to be a very successful event that allowed participants to share fresh information on the current SSC practices in five cities of Kazakhstan, analyze deficiencies of the state contracting process and develop recommendations for the local and central governments on how to improve SSC. The Karaganda event was attended by 33 participants. The roundtable developed recommendations which were later shared with the participants of the Almaty roundtable.

Counterpart KCSS Almaty SSC Roundtable: The Almaty SSC roundtable was held on June 7, 2012, with the overarching objective to develop specific recommendations for further improvement of mechanisms of state social contracting basing on the discussions of the Karaganda and Almaty roundtables. The focus of the roundtable discussions was on (a) pre-qualification and selection criteria for bidders on SSC; (b) transparency of SSC; and (c) ways to improve existing monitoring process over SSC. The Almaty roundtable was attended by 35 representatives. 28 attending CSOs represented eight regions of Kazakhstan. The Head of the Department of Public and Political Activities of the Ministry of Culture, Ms. Banu Nurgazieva, made a presentation on government policy towards SSC. List of other presenters included: Aigul Kopeeva, *IRC*, who based her presentation on the results of the KCSS funded survey (see more about it in the above section 3.1), Bahyt Tumenova, *Aman-saulyk*, and Kairat Imanalyev, *Namys*. The roundtable produced recommendations summarizing the roundtable discussions both in Karaganda and Almaty. The round table created a SSC working group (WG) to promote recommendations and advocate for changes in the SSC.

Astana SSC public hearings: On September 7, 2012, Counterpart organized public hearing to discuss implementation and ways of improvement of the state social contracting in Kazakhstan. This was a follow-up event of the two regional round tables on social contracting organized in Karaganda and Almaty. Counterpart organized this round table jointly with its partner CSO *FDP*. It was a high profile event attended by an array of prominent civil society leaders and a number of key government officials and Parliament deputies. The purpose of the public hearing was to get together government officials, deputies of the Parliament and leaders of civil society organizations to discuss state social contracting regulations and implementation, analyze deficiencies of this process, and consider ways of improving social contracting practices. More than 100 participants from all regions of Kazakhstan attended the event. Attending government officials represented both central and local governments including MoC, MoF, MoHC, MoLSP and other ministries active in social contracting, as well as representatives of the Presidential Administration. Nine deputies from the two political parties *Nur Otan* and *Ak Zhol* represented the Parliament. The specific purpose of the public hearing was to present recommendations developed at the Counterpart-sponsored regional social contracting discussions to the government. The discussion touched upon main problem areas related to government's financing of CSOs including transparency issues, lack of fairness in the selection process coupled with

vague criteria used in determining awardees, restricted public access to information, limited or non-existent public control, corruption, inefficient government and public monitoring, creation of quasi CSOs to divert government funds to the groups affiliated with the government agencies, a need to adopt a grant mechanism, and other issues. A list of key speakers included three Counterpart partners: Bakhyt Tumenova, *Aman-saulyk*, Kairat Imanalyev, *Namys*; Zauresh Battalova, *FDP*. Government side was represented by Banu Nurgazieva, Head of the Department of Public and Political Affairs of the MoC. Bakhyt Tumenova presented recommendations developed by the KCSS WG summarizing regional roundtable discussions. The discussion resulted in: (a) the overall public endorsement of the WG recommendations, and (b) in recommending the government to include members of the KCSS sponsored WG into the WG created under the MoC.

Study tour to Bulgaria: On May 5-10, 2013, Counterpart organized a “*Mechanisms for Social Grant-Making Study Tour*” to Bulgaria for a group of seven government and civil society representatives. Although this activity was not originally in the SOW, USAID considered it important for the success of the Program and approved it. Counterpart organized the study tour at no additional costs to the program. The goal of the study tour was to increase knowledge, skills and attitudes of Kazakhstani government and civil society leaders regarding the importance, process and monitoring of state funding to civil society organizations. The specific objective of the study tour was to influence a law drafting process in Kazakhstan in order to improve the current draft on state financing of civil society developed by MoC. The Kazakh delegation included Mrs. Meruert Kazbekova, Deputy of the Majilis, a lower house of Parliament (she represents political party AkZhol), Mrs. Lira Raisova, Head of the Division for Cooperation with CSOs from the Department of Public-Political Activities of the MoC, Mrs. Anar Esmakanova, Deputy Director, the Financial Department of the MoC, Mrs. Bakhyt Tumenova, Head of *Aman-saulyk*, Mr. Kairat Imanaliev, Head of *Namys*, Zauresh Battalova, President of *FDP*, and Mrs. Aigul Kaptaeva, legal consultant, *ICNL*. KCSS’s DCOP, accompanied the delegation to provide organizational support. During the exchange visit participants were introduced to the legal framework for civil society in Bulgaria, the areas for public-private partnerships, successful and failed practices, mechanism for social contacting and its implementation, main achievements and lessons learned. An important part of the study tour was direct meetings with the state institutions responsible for the collaboration with CSOs and site visits to CSOs contracted to provide civil services. Three of the meetings were organized at the high national level: a meeting with the Minister of Social Protection /Deputy Prime Minister in the ex officio cabinet, a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Justice, and a meeting at the Sofia municipal level. By the end of the study tour, participants drafted an action plan, which included a press conference, a round-table, and development of recommendations to adopt transparent procedures of SSC and a grant mechanism, and a public information campaign to promote the idea of the grant mechanism. They discussed the next steps upon their return to Kazakhstan.

Study tour follow-up activities: In order to build on the success of the Bulgaria study tour and stimulate public discussion over the MoC's draft law "On Government Support of NGOs" Counterpart organized a high level round table in Astana on June 28, 2013. Three study tour participants, *FDP*, *Aman-saulyk* and *Namys* were actively involved. The government was represented by a delegation of four MoC representatives. *Aman-saulyk* presented general analyses of the draft law. The KCSS's DCOP and the *Namys* Director Kairat Imanaliev made a joint presentation on European mechanisms of government support of civil society. The overall tone of the discussion was quite critical to the MoC's draft: CSOs criticized undemocratic provisions of the draft law such as a requirement for NGOs to get registered in the 'NGO Registry' for being eligible for government funding; empowerment of undemocratically elected 'councils under local administration / central governmental agencies' with a right to register NGOs in the 'NGO Registry'; refusal to introduce grants (substituted by a controversial idea of introducing 'awards' /or 'bonuses' to limited number of NGOs for institutional developing purposes), and among other points. The round table became a unique opportunity for civil society leaders to directly discuss the new draft law with the government.

On July 20, 2013, Counterpart and four of its partner CSOs actively participated in the MoC round table in Astana to discuss the MoC draft law 'On Government Support of Civil Society Organizations'. At the round table they presented recommendations developed by WG. These recommendations included (a) adoption of the grant mechanism as one of the instruments for government financing of CSOs; and (b) serious revision of the 'NGO Registry' section of the draft law. After the round table the WG initiated a letter to the government expressing its concerns over the undemocratic provisions of the draft law proposed by MoC. Eighteen CSOs including three Counterpart partner CSOs signed a letter sent to the President's Administration, the State Secretary Mr. Tazhin, and the office of the Prime Minister. These three letters, although they were not responded by addressees (instead they were re-sent to the MoC which provided a formal response praising its own draft), made a positive effect as, as it became clear later, they were read. The voice of the NGO community was heard and the later events proved the WG's tactic to inform upper tiers of government about deficiencies of the MoC draft law was right.

WG participation at the Civic Forum: In November 2013, a group of Counterpart partner CSOs including *Aman-Saulyk*, *FDP*, *Decenta*, and *Namys* (all members of the WG) participated in the *Civic Forum* in Astana. *Civic Forum* was organized by a GONGO *Civic Alliance* and became an important platform for organizing civil society – government dialogue. WG members used the *Civic Forum* to inform civil society community about their critical attitude towards the draft law and shared their recommendations on how to improve it. KCSS WG's assessment of a draft law gained significant support among *Civic Forum* participants. The tone and a spirit of the discussions convinced representatives of the MoC to agree on a need to revise the draft law. As a result, MoC decided to keep the draft law and not send it on to the Parliament for further

adoption. The government's decision to refrain from adopting the controversial draft law was considered an important victory by the KCSS WG and the whole civil society community.

WG activities in 2014 and latest developments with SSC: In January 2014, the WG submitted a seriously amended version of the draft law 'On Government Support of NGOs' (also known as the 'alternative draft law') to the MoC, which the ministry accepted but did not provide any comments on it. In February 2014, *Namys* organized a roundtable in Astana pursuing the goal to draw the attention of governmental to the restrictive statements in the new draft law such as 1) complicated and unfair procedures for CSOs to be registered in the proposed 'NGO Registry'; and 2) no adoption of the grant mechanism. The MoC's representative at the round table while positively reacting to the *Namys*' analysis provided vague comments about the future of the draft law.

Change in the leadership of MoC and the latest government initiatives: In March 2014, the leadership of the MoC changed and the activities on the draft law slowed down. MoC is currently re-considering its approach to the draft law. The latest news coming from government (as of August 2014) indicates MoC and MoF are working on a package of amendments to the *Rules for State Procurement*. These amendments aim to exempt CSOs from paying the required 'guarantee deposit' for participation and implementation of state social contracting equal to 1% and 3% of the total amount of the award. Both ministries are also considering revising the current system of evaluation of proposals in the social contracting competitions where the lowest proposed price was a dominant factor for awarding social contracts. CSOs expect a new process will be based on a rating system focusing on the quality of proposal, experience of the staff, and other qualitative criteria (as opposed to the current procedures where the price is a decisive factor). These amendments are now pending with the government.

WG continues advocating for improved SSC: CSOs WG continues acting as a leading force in advocating for progressive improvements in social contracting in Kazakhstan. The WG plans to continue its activities after the end of the KCSS program. Although the MoC seems to have lost interest to promote its own draft law, a need in a new law regulating SSC is well understood by the Kazakh civil society community and the idea of developing improved regulations of SSC is widely supported among CSOs. In June 2014, a group of Almaty-based members of the WG including Counterpart partners *Aman-saulyk* and *Namys*, as well as other leaders of CSOs such as Svetlana Ushakova, a leader of the CSO Institute for National and International development Initiatives (INIDI), met to discuss further steps of the SSC advocacy campaign. The WG developed a follow-up plan: (a) approach the MoC to inquire about a status of the draft law; (b) if the MoC is not more interested to support the above draft law, start drafting a new law 'On State Grants to NGOs'; (c) approach the Vice-Prime Minister Gulshara Abdykhalikova and MoF to solicit their support of the idea of the new Law on Grants.

3.3. Produce User Guide and Video Tutorial to Apply for Government Social Funding.

This activity does not have a specific Results Indicator. Discussion over relevant activities and results is below. Counterpart produced a Video-Tutorial ‘Social contracting competition in Kazakhstan: procedures and regulations’. The Video-Tutorial is done with assistance of two contractors, Sergei Hudyakov from Petropavlovsk, representing CSO ‘Institute on Regional Self-Governance’ (IRSG), an experienced specialist in social contracting competitions, and Asia Tulesova, representing Almaty-based CSO ‘Common Sense’, a specialist in 3D animation and motion graphics. In April, a working version of the Video Tutorial was presented to the USAID representatives including David Hoffman, Director of the Democracy and Governance Office, Almaty / USAID and Ainura Zhamieva, AOR. USAID representatives provided their positive feedback and recommendations how to improve a quality of the video tutorial. A final version of the Video Tutorial incorporates changes suggested by USAID. On May 6, 2014 a Video Tutorial was presented for participants of the *FDP* round-table in Astana and was very positively perceived by the audience. KCSS distributed a DVD with Video Tutorial among 13 partner CSOs. If there is a need, Counterpart will make additional copies of it for further distribution among CSOs. The Video Tutorial could be found on <http://youtu.be/oYiIRda7L5A>.

Counterpart also produced a User Guide Manual on state social contracting. The manual summarizes the SSC procedures and provides practical advices for civil society groups applying for SSC how to meet government requirements. The User Guide Manual was distributed among partner CSOs and made available for a wider circle of CSOs through the Counterpart managed Facebook page.

3.4. Initiate CSO and government dialogue sessions concerning Kazakhstan civil society

Output indicators for this activity over 3 years of LOP as per approved PMEP with a summary of relevant achievements in italics:

Output Indicator 3.3: Number of CSOs and Government dialogues concerning Kazakhstan Civil Society.

Target Indicator: 6 dialogues over LOP.

Achieved: 26 dialogues. FY2013: Bereke: 1 public hearing. Shyrak: 1 public hearing. ASRIV: 1 public hearing. FDP: 2 conferences. Namys: 2 round-tables. Aman-saulyk: 1 round-table. MISK: 1 conference. Decenta: 1 international conference co-assisted by KCSS. NAT: 1 conference co-assisted by KCSS. Counterpart directly sponsored events: 4. FY2014: Echo: 1 round table. Aman Saulyk: 2 press conferences, 1 round-table. MISK: 1 youth conference. Media Center: 1 public hearing. Bereke: 1 public hearing. Namys: 2 round tables. Shyrak: 1 round table and 1 press-conference. FDP: Meeting with the Deputy Prime Minister and Deputy General Prosecutor to discuss amendments to Criminal and Administrative Codes.

The KCSS Program resulted in significantly strengthening the advocacy skills of participating CSOs. As a result, they have become a consolidated force leading many of the current advocacy campaigns and initiating dialogue sessions on civil society issues. Specific dialogue sessions and discussions supported by this Program besides topical discussions initiated by Counterpart partner CSOs and supported through Counterpart advocacy grants (discussed in details in the section 2.5 of this Report) also include protecting rights of civil society groups against adopting restrictive legislation, promoting budget transparency, advocating for political pluralism in representative institutions, and others. Highlights of dialogue sessions and discussions:

1. Counterpart supported its partner CSOs involved in the dialogue with government over amendments to *Criminal and Administrative Codes*. Counterpart KCSS partners composed a core group of civil society groups advocating against the restricting provisions of the revised *Criminal and Administrative Codes*. In 2013, the Kazakh government started revising the Criminal and Administrative Offenses Codes. The proposed government drafts significantly restricted freedom of association by defining previously legitimate activities of public associations as offenses and introducing severe penalties for public associations, equating them with terrorist groups. In January, a group of CSOs including many of the Counterpart partner CSOs such as *FDP*, *Aman-saulyk*, *Media Center* and others created a coalition opposing the restrictive provisions of the draft codes and started a vigorous advocacy campaign against their adoption. Counterpart, in partnership with ICNL, supported the coalition by providing recommended language for both codes that focuses on protection of the right of freedom of association. KCSS hosted some of the meetings of the Almaty-based members of the coalition at its office in Almaty. On April 23, representatives of the CSOs Coalition led by Zauresh Battalova, a leader of the CSO *FDP*, met with Gulshara Abdykhalikova, Vice Prime-Minister of Kazakhstan, and Iogann Merkel, Deputy General Prosecutor of Kazakhstan in the office of PM in Astana. In her speech, Ms. Battalova provided arguments against the draft codes noting the proposed provisions restrict a fundamental right of citizens – freedom of association – protected by *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR). She emphasized that ICCPR allows limitations on freedom to associate only when convincing and compelling reasons exist. The government representatives promised to read the package of documents developed by the CSOs delegation with recommendation not to adopt the draft codes. Counterpart considered this meeting a positive step: CSOs managed to bring a message to the Government and demonstrated their unity and coordination. On June 12, 2014 the Coalition of CSOs led by *FDP* submitted a petition to the President of Kazakhstan with a request to veto the draft Codes. This campaign has become a sounding public event in the country, but unfortunately, it did not succeed in weakening the government’s determination to adopt

the new Criminal and Administrative Offenses Codes⁴. Although this campaign has not brought positive results, it demonstrated how consolidated Kazakh CSOs have become. The positive outcome of the KCSS Program can be tracked here as among the most active CSOs are the Counterpart trained and supported partner CSOs.

2. On July 29 – 30, 2013 KCSS partner CSO *Decenta* organized an international conference on ‘Budget transparency and accountability’ assisted by Counterpart. A group of civil society leaders as well as deputies of parliament of Kazakhstan and Ukraine participated. Counterpart co-sponsored a conference by providing TA to *Decenta* and actively participating in discussions. Counterpart DCOP Ivan Apanasevich made a presentation on issue of transparency of government funding of civil society organizations in Kazakhstan. The conference developed a concept paper promoting ideas of budget transparency and accountability.
3. On June 7, 2013, Counterpart supported a high profile international conference “Parliament and Political Parties: International Experience and Kazakhstan” conducted by partner CSO FDP in Astana. The conference brought together representatives of three political parties including ruling party Nur Otan, and representatives of six parties not represented in the Parliament including main opposition parties. Nils Bergeson, a head of the USAID liaison office in Astana, made a presentation on ‘*Intra-Party “Factions” Within the U.S. Congress and Their Ultimate Influence on Decision Making*’. Counterpart provided advice and technical assistance with the conference. The conference developed recommendations on how to increase effectiveness of the Parliament and political party representation (including opposition parties) in representative institutions.

3.5 Create USAID Procurement Application “How-To” Manual and Deliver Corresponding Assistance.

PMEP provides no specific Results Indicator for this activity. Results and accomplishments under this activity are discussed below:

Counterpart produced a USAID Procurement Application “How-To” Manual – *please see Annex I*. The manual is based on the standard Counterpart International procurement manual and adapted for purposes of potential USAID grant applicants / recipients in Kazakhstan. The manual is focusing on such topics as writing a statement of work, discussing how to define deliverables and results, typical errors in proposals, cost and price analysis, allowable costs as per USAID rules, procurement process, award procedures, contact types, consulting agreements, small and commercial purchases, and other topics. The KCSS Procurement Application “How-To” Manual was distributed among partner CSOs and made available for a wider circle of CSOs through the

⁴ The Criminal Code was signed by the President on July 3, 2014, and the Code of Administrative Offenses was signed on July 5, 2014.

Counterpart managed Facebook page. Counterpart also provided TA to number of partner CSOs including Aman-Saulyk, Bereke, EcoCener, and others participating in the USAID grant competitions. Specifically, Counterpart provided extensive technical assistance and consultations to *Bereke* from Shymkent and *EcoCenter* from Karaganda that developed a joint proposal for the USAID international Development Grant Program (DGP) competition. The proposal by partner CSOs successfully reached a level of finalists in a USAID international multimillion bid in 2013. The CSOs received a USAID/WDC Notice of Decision, stating they had submitted a high quality proposal but due to lack of funds in FY 2013, the DGP could not award the grant. However, should the DGP receive an additional funds, they will receive the grant award without any competitions. The approved amount of the grant is USD \$1,973,278 for a three-year program in southern and central Kazakhstan. Nevertheless, taking the high quality of submitted proposal USAID/CAR has initiated a pre-award assessment which will be done in the next couple of months. Counterpart considers this a good success for both of these organizations reaching high international standards through participation in the KCSS program.

4. Objective Four: Strengthen the capacity of selected CSOs to mobilize social capital and leverage mass media resources

4.1. Design and Deliver Assistance in Creating CSO Management Information System (MIS)

PMEP provides no specific Results Indicator for this activity. Results and accomplishments under this activity discussed below:

At the onset of the Program, Counterpart assessed CSOs on their information system management abilities. As a result of PODA, almost all partner CSOs included information management activities in their Institutional Strengthening Action Plans. This includes activities such as creating back up system for files, updating and getting filing systems in order, attending information security trainings, etc. Counterpart organized Information Management Training in June 2013. The training extensively covered such topics as IT standards (including creation of backup system for files, measures to enhance information security), knowledge management and keeping filing systems in order. Additionally, presentations were delivered on how to write effective success stories and compose / structure project progress reports. Participants actively took part in practical session to produce their own success stories. The CSO Security Guide and the Security Plan were translated into Russian from English. Training materials and related templates were shared with the partner CSOs. As a result of the training partner CSOs revised their filing systems. Among them were *FDP*, *Bereke*, and *Media Center* which completely reorganized their filing systems based on the recommendations at the KCSS Information Management training. Final PODA demonstrates significant improvement of information management systems by partner CSOs.

Counterpart staff introduced Counterpart Management Information System (MIS) to partner CSOs and made it mandatory to continuously update and fill the database with information related to activities within the KCSS program. Counterpart provided individual consultations to partner CSOs on how to download information to the MIS. For this purpose, Counterpart organized two training sessions for partner CSOs (Almaty based CSOs were broken into two groups and summoned up in the Counterpart Almaty office; outside of Almaty based CSOs were linked via Skype) and continually provided ongoing consultations and support during the timeframe of the Program. By the end of the Program, partner CSOs demonstrated improved skills in managing their entries into the Counterpart MIS.

4.2. Improve knowledge and skills in volunteer recruitment and management.

Results Indicator and a summary of relevant achievements in italics:

Output Indicator 2.1: Number of research capacity and CSO management residencies within KCSS project (partner CSO and Counterpart Almaty office).

Target: 25 residencies.

Achieved: 25 students volunteered at partner CSOs or at the Counterpart KCSS Almaty office. All the residencies were related to the CSO management and CSO advocacy campaigning.

At the onset of the Program, Counterpart assessed CSOs on their volunteer recruitment and management abilities. As suggested by PODA reports, almost all partner CSOs included information management activities in their Institutional Strengthening Action Plans. To address issues of volunteer recruitment KCSS developed a program of technical assistance including: (a) placing KIMEP students as volunteers with partner CSOs; (b) organizing Volunteer Management training, and (c) providing regular technical assistance to partner CSOs. In June 2012, Counterpart organized a two-day Volunteer Management Training delivered by a competitively selected professional trainer. To ensure the training program meets CSOs needs, the instructor conducted pre-training survey to identify the level of knowledge and volunteer engagement in participating CSOs. At the training participants were exposed to the theory and philosophy of volunteerism, learned how to plan and organize volunteer work, institutionalize volunteerism in organizational system and gain strategic benefits of having volunteers engaged in organization's activities with focus on advocacy. Participants planned for follow-up steps including sharing new knowledge / skills with their colleagues, developing volunteer policy in their respective CSOs, assigning a volunteer coordinator, and starting actively attracting volunteers. Counterpart noted increased enrollment and more active use of volunteers by all partner CSOs including *MISK, Aman-saulyk, ASRIV, EcoMangystau, Echo, Decenta, and Bereke*. KCSS assisted in placement of KIMEP University students in partner CSOs. Students supported CSOs in their public relations activities, helped promote CSOs in social media, assisted with translation materials to / from English language, and provided assistance in other programmatic activities. None of

students however were engaged in research activities as KIMEP University which had its own long-term program of student researchers. Overall, by the end of the program, Counterpart noted progress in volunteer management and recruitment among partnering CSOs reflected in higher average scores for volunteer management related fields in the final PODA.

4.3. Assess and Strengthen CSO Capacity to Develop Innovative and Effective Communication Strategies and products.

Outcome indicator for this activity over 3 years as per PMEP with a summary of relevant achievements in italics:

Outcome Indicator 4.1: Improved communication and public outreach strategies and tools of selected partner CSOs.

Target: 15%.

Achieved: Initial PODA average score: 2.12 (53% of maximum skills). Final PODA average score: 3.0 (75% of maximum skills). Progress over 3 years is 22%.

While conducting initial PODA, Counterpart paid particular attention to the availability of existing communication strategies within the organizations. Counterpart assessment teams focused on whether CSOs had PR strategies and communications protocols in place, a person responsible for PR, techniques used to attract journalists, and ways to monitor publications covering the organization's activities. Counterpart also looked at how the organizations analyzed their visibility, relations with Government, donors, and beneficiaries. The initial PODA revealed most of partner CSOs did not have well developed (or any) communication strategies. As a result of the assessments, all partner organizations included activities addressing communication strategies in their respective Institutional Strengthening Action Plans. To address these issues, Counterpart created a database on communication / new media / PR materials to share it with its partner CSOs. Counterpart shared some existing communication protocol templates among its partner CSOs to adjust those to the needs of each organization. During the program period, Counterpart provided technical assistance to all partner organizations aimed at improving their communication skills. Consultations provided were based on a checklist of communication needs identified during initial, mid-term PODA and monitoring visits addressing issues such as press-release format, success stories writing, techniques of using social networks and others. Examples of improvements made with KSCC assistance: *EcoCenter*, *Bereke*, *FDP* and *ASRIV* developed communications protocol; *Aman-saulyk* developed PR strategy; *Echo* developed a structure of the annual report and learned about importance of publishing annual reports, and acquired other communication techniques. To address the issue of success story writing, Counterpart included this topic into the Information Systems Management training conducted in 2012. A special practical session was organized in success story writing. The session was based on the USAID recommended five types of success stories. Training materials and related templates including USAID success story templates were shared with the partner CSOs. By the

end of the Project, partner CSOs significantly improved their communication strategies and quality of communication products demonstrated by the results of Final Assessment.

4.4. Increase skills and utilization of new media tools on participating CSOs

Output and outcome indicators for this activity over 3 years as per approved PMEP with a summary of relevant achievements in italics:

Output Indicator 4.1: Number of People reached through new and traditional mass media.

Target: 3,000,000.

Achieved: 3,000,000 as per reports by partner CSOs.

Outcome Indicator 4.2: Increased Skills and Utilization of New Media Tools by partner CSOs.

Target: 15%.

Achieved: Initial PODA average score: 2.7 (68% of maximum skills). Final PODA average score: 3.6 (90% of maximum skills). Progress over 3 years is 22%.

Initial PODA showed most of partner CSOs needed serious improvements of their ability to use new media tools. Some CSOs like *ASRIV*, *EcoCenter*, and *Namys* did not use any or used social media only sporadically. To address a need of improving new media skills, Counterpart conducted a New Media Training in 2012. The training was jointly conducted by a KIMEP professor, an American Professor, and a competitively selected Kazakh new media expert. Prior to the training, a needs assessment on new media skills was organized among partner CSOs. The training program and materials were designed to address assessment findings. Training sessions highlighted new media opportunities for CSOs, vivid examples of CSOs effectively using social media for advocacy, fundraising, communications were presented. Participants were trained on how to create accounts on social networks, as well as produce video and audio podcasts, use blogs and crowd sourcing techniques. The trainings also provided information on security issues and legal aspects of using internet in the specific legal environment of Kazakhstan. As a result of the training, most of the partner organizations started to use or improved their use of new media tools. After the training, Counterpart further promoted the use of new social media tools by partner CSOs through continued technical assistance during monitoring visits and contacts with partner CSOs. The final PODA noted increased use of new media tools and successful application of the KCSS new media training skills. Selected examples of using traditional and new media tools include: *ASRIV* and *Bereke* launched websites, *Eco-Mangistau* updated a website, and *Echo* published leaflet- factsheet. *Shyrak*, *Aman-saulyk*, and *NAT* improved their web-sites. *Shyrak* and *Aman-saulyk* broadcast PSAs over national TV channels; *Echo* widely distributed stickers; *EcoMangistau* produced and distributed brochures; *EcoCenter* produced a video clip and factsheet which it distributed among government officials, target groups, and local business companies; *MISK* produced and distributed leaflets among students; *Namys* improved

50

and updated its web with professional assistance: www.disable.kz. *NAT* produced and distributed a brochure; *FDP* prepared and distributed annual report over social media. By the end of the Program 11 of 13 partner CSOs had organization pages on Facebook. Several partner organizations started using Twitter, of which the most active is *Aman-saulyk*. Overall, by the end of the Program, partner CSOs significantly improved utilization of new media demonstrated by the results in the Final Assessment.

4.5 Award Public Outreach (PO) Grants

PMEP provides no specific Results Indicator for this activity. Discussion over relevant activities and achievements is below.

As per the Program Description, over the period of three years Counterpart awarded 27 Public Outreach (PO) grants, each amounting to \$2,000 with the total amount of the KCSS PO grant fund being \$54,000. This goal was achieved and the PO grants were awarded annually on a competitive basis. All partner CSOs were eligible to participate in the competition. Grants had duration of approximately eight months. Grant applications were considered by the independent Expert Committee with USAID representative as an observer. Organizations used the grant funds for a variety of activities including website creation or improving existing website, developing PR strategies, hosting press-conferences, producing promotional materials including annual reports, developing social researches to support advocacy campaigns, conducting informational campaigns and for other related purposes. Over the period of three years most of grantees used grant funds to commission professional assistance in order to improve their outreach capacities / skills at least once. During the Program, Counterpart staff closely monitored the implementation of PO grant activities to make sure they are of required quality and on schedule.

Selected examples of PO grant activities:

- *Echo /Almaty* developed a new high quality leaflet on CSO activities,
- *ASRIV* launched its web-site,
- *Echo* improved and redesigned its web-site;
- *ASRIV* issued a booklet promoting its advocacy activities;
- *Aman-saulyk* developed a promotional video with the assistance of one of the leading specialists in this area in Kazakhstan: Mr. Kazaryan;
- *Aman-saulyk* developed PSAs;
- *EcoCenter* from Karaganda used KCSS PO grant to commission a good quality info-board promoting activities of the CSO.
- *Eco-Mangistau* from Aktau used PO grant to commission professional support to restore their website after government's attack and significantly improve it.
- *EcoCenter* used PO grant to produce a video clip.

List of all grants awarded over LOP is available under *Annex B*.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

Political pressure on some of Counterpart's KCSS partner CSOs: political pressure on some politically active partner CSOs became one of the principal issues threatening project implementation. During LOP, two partner CSOs came under political pressure which affected their activities:

- *Aman-saulyk:* has been a subject of special scrutiny by the government as the government believed the CSO was tied to one of the opposition leaders in exile. In 2012, the office of the CSO was temporarily sealed and the equipment confiscated by law enforcement agencies. In March 2014, the CSO received an unexpected visit by Kazakhstan's Agency on Fighting Economic and Corruption Crimes (Financial Police). The CSO was accused of illegally receiving funds from the opposition activist in exile and its office was sealed for a day, the Financial Police initiated an investigation where all equipment, computers and financial documentations were confiscated. Fortunately, the CSO managed to get out of all the above crises situations and now it is continuing operating as one of the most active advocacy groups in the country.
- *MISK:* in 2012, the CSO's office was set on fire at night under suspicious circumstances which resulted in the damage of some of its office equipment. In that same year, the CSO's leader left the country and spent around a year in self-imposed exile (she returned back in 2013). USAID and Counterpart suggested temporal management solutions to the CSO while its leader was abroad which helped the CSO to overcome management difficulties. The CSO leader while abroad kept managing the organization from a distance. Overall, the CSO managed to overcome difficulties and completed the project with impressive results.
- Several other partner CSOs including *FDP*, *Eco*, and *Eco-Mangistau* were involved in politically sensitive meetings or events. Fortunately, the pressure by the law enforcing agencies never reached a level that threatened their project activities.

Counterpart addressed issues of political pressure by providing moral, management, and, when there was a need, material assistance. Counterpart has always advised CSOs to use non-confrontational methods while dealing with government and supported constructive dialogues with authorities. Cases of material assistance by Counterpart included the purchase of computers (covered by the IS grant) or donations of old Counterpart furniture. Despite of cases of political pressure on some of the partnering CSOs, the project was completed without major interruptions.

Changes in the core group of partner CSOs: by the end of Year I, CSO *Pokolenie* left the project due to internal management and financial issues. This CSO was substituted by two alternate groups (*ASRIV* and *Shyrak*), thus resulting in increase of the core group to 13 partner CSOs. Although such increase of the core group of CSOs was not anticipated in the original

Cooperative Agreement, Counterpart successfully completed enlarged OD activities at no additional cost for the project. The adoption of alternate groups into the program proved to be successful as added groups showed commendable performance reflected in strong results of their final PODA.

V. BEST PRACTICES, CHALLENGES and LESSONS LEARNED

Best Practices:

Strengthened networking and cooperation between partnering groups. Advocacy groups in Kazakhstan often lack cooperation, compete for donor resources and sometimes find it difficult to coordinate their activities. One of the positive by-products of this project rests in improved communication between participating advocacy groups demonstrated by their ability to start acting together as a united force in defending interests of civil society groups.

Small advocacy grants can support multi-event national campaigns. Partner CSO FDP gave one of the best examples on how small grant funds can be effectively utilized and produce results. FDP used the KCSS grant to advocate for the rights of homeless people and rights of citizens, particularly those with under-privileged backgrounds, for adequate housing. FDP also matched KCSS PA grant with funds from other donors and effectively mobilized its own resources. This allowed the CSO to initiate up to 63 separate events within this advocacy campaign. As a result, members of the high profile Consultative – Advisory Body ‘Dialogue Platform on Human Dimension’ (CAD DPHD) under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan supported the inclusion of the right of citizens for adequate housing issue into the package of laws recommended to Parliament for consideration.

Study tour as a tool to improve cooperation between CSOs and government: This project used an exchange visit to Bulgaria as a tool to promote cooperation and understanding between government and civil society leaders. It was organized in an effort to broaden the government’s perspective on the potential reforms in SSC and to stimulate interaction between leading advocacy groups and government representatives. Study tour participants represented the executive branch (two senior staffers from the Ministry of Culture), the Parliament (a deputy of Majilis), and the civil society sector (three leaders of CSOs). The study tour resulted in better understanding of modern approaches to SSC by government representatives. The deputy of Majilis -- participant of the exchange visit -- became one of the principal proponents of reforms in SSC. Success of the SSC discussions at the Civic Forum in November 2013 (when government agreed to back-stop on certain issues concerning its draft law) was partly due to the fact that key speakers at the Forum were the study tour participants who referred to progressive international experiences in SSC.

Effective use of improved research skills by partnering CSOs: This Program made a special emphasis on advancing advocacy research skills of partnering CSOs. Counterpart's KCSS partners successfully applied acquired advocacy research skills by supporting their advocacy campaigns through 12 individual researches conducted within the KCSS PA grants. Research findings providing evidence based data were key in the success of many of the advocacy campaign conducted by the partner CSOs.

Challenges encountered by this project:

The biggest challenges relate to implementation of Objective 3 aimed at reforming of state social contracting (SSC). A key project partner for this activity, the Ministry of Culture (MoC), has never been consistent in supporting reforms. The Ministry showed limited progress on the SSC reforming front especially in such areas as transparency and civil society involvement. KCSS addressed these challenges by (a) exposing MoC to progressive international experiences of SSC; (b) maintaining continued dialogue with the MoC staff; and (c) organizing a study tour to improve mutual understanding of the scope of reforms by government and civil society representatives. Although the level of engagement by the government in a dialogue with the civil society on improving the social contracting mechanism varied during the life of a Project, the advocacy campaign of Kazakh CSOs supported by Counterpart managed to bring several positive results.

The KCSS program also encountered budget challenges caused by a need to add new activities not envisioned in the original budget. In Year II, Counterpart added a study tour to Bulgaria to its activities for a group of seven representatives of civil society and government. Counterpart received approval for the new activity by the USAID Contracting Office but no additional funds were added to the project. This resulted in Counterpart needing to realign the budget to accommodate additional expenditures associated with the study tour (up to \$30,000) and make a partial redesign of its other activities to ensure the new activity would not affect the project. Additionally, during the KCSS program, Counterpart had to reconsider KIMEP University's involvement due to reduced interest by KIMEP management staff to participate in joint activities with Counterpart. While the Cooperative Agreement had anticipated most of the OD trainings would be conducted jointly with KIMEP (with training facilities provided for free), this did not happen during project implementation unfortunately. Since the change in the KIMEP management team in late 2012, a promotion of commercial activities had become a focus for the KIMEP. It left much more limited space for cooperation with Counterpart. As a result, KIMEP started charging high prices for training space and Counterpart had to reconsider its plans for joint trainings with KIMEP. In addition, KIMEP demonstrated no interest to be involved in the advocacy research conducted by partner CSOs (whereas project description anticipated most of advocacy researches by partner CSOs would be supervised by the KIMEP professors / students).

Counterpart addressed these challenges by reconsidering KIMEP's involvement in project. While cooperation with KIMEP within a narrower framework was a success, a need to pay for training space became an additional burden for the project's budget.

Lessons learned:

Technical assistance in the areas viewed as sensitive for the Kazakh Government must be carefully planned and delivered: The Kazakh central government is very sensitive to foreign advice in the civil society sector. Given that, KCSS had to carefully plan TA in the areas of social contracting. While the government was quite positive about Counterpart organizing a study tour, or discussions over the social contracting issues (round tables and public hearings), it did not want to see a foreign entity setting up the agenda of the discussions. To avoid this, Counterpart took a more 'behind the scenes' approach providing TA to partnering CSOs rather than to the government. Counterpart's tactic was to provide assistance to the WG of Kazakh CSOs and allow the WG to lead the advocacy campaign for reforming social contracting. The project's role was to advise on specific advocacy issues, provide comparative information on SSC, and support the WG activities (many of the WG meetings were organized in the Counterpart office in Almaty).

Constructive government engagement is vital: The ability to successfully engage the government on issues and contribute in a constructive manner was a result of Counterpart's approach in such areas as state social contracting. This trust building, while still fragile in many cases, is necessary for the continued cooperation with government in Kazakhstan.

Ensuring partner CSOs ownership is essential: While providing recommendations to the CSO social contracting WG, KCSS allowed participating CSOs to make final decisions on the issues discussed and initiate new initiatives of their own. An approach as such helped the partner CSOs develop a strong sense of ownership over the activities in this area.

Small grants can make a difference: Counterpart supported advocacy initiatives of partnering CSOs through a program of Policy Advocacy (PA) grants. Even with modest sized funds like the size of PA grants (\$8,000 per grant), Counterpart found that CSOs can organize successful national advocacy campaign and achieve results. To be successful, the advocacy campaign must be supported by a solid policy research to provide scientific evidence data to support the campaign (this was the case in most of the PA grants supported by Counterpart), conducted in non-confrontational fashion, within the area of the CSO expertise, and be oriented on realistic results.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Create a Management School for Public and Civil Society Leaders: Kazakh CSO leaders as well as government representatives working in the social sector seek opportunities for training in issues of CSO management, organizational development, communication, new media, advocacy techniques, and other related topics. They would like to see a Management School (or Courses) for public sector and civil society leaders established in Kazakhstan. As many partner CSOs noted, this project was a rare opportunity for civil society leaders to receive training and technical assistance in civil society areas from qualified instructors.

Continued support to advocacy initiatives is needed: All participating CSOs noted Counterpart support of their advocacy initiatives was essential for them in undertaking their campaigns. Leaders of partner CSOs complained that currently few international donor programs support advocacy initiatives. They also noted a benefit of this project was the ability for participating CSOs to be able to choose a topic freely for advocacy campaigns. Partner CSOs expressed their disappointment at the fact that after graduating from the KCSS program they would have much more limited opportunities for receiving funding for new advocacy initiatives in civil society, public participating, and social reforms areas.

Support Public Policy Research Initiatives: Non-governmental policy research organizations in Kazakhstan are typically weak in organizational development and need to improve quality of their research standards. Future projects should seek ways to support such organizations, particularly through timely, targeted research projects on policy debates and to provide evidence-based reinforcement to civil society leaders advocating for change.

Grant-making projects must follow requirements of local legislation: Although such grant mechanisms as the Fixed Obligation Grant (FOG) used by USAID do not require submission of financial documentation by a sub-recipient, we recommend collecting such documentation (copies of financial documents) and keeping it in the office of the grant-making organization. This is required by Kazakh law and may be subject to government audit. This issue has been the government's focus since the adoption of antiterrorism laws, and regulations requiring scrutiny with respect to foreign funding of civil society organizations.

Kazakhstan Civil Society Strengthening (KCSS)

Performance Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

US Foreign Assistance Framework Program Objective: (2) Governing Justly and Democratically

Program Area: 2.4 Civil Society; Program Element: 2.4.1 Civic Participation

PROGRAM GOAL: To increase the capacity of Kazakhstan's leading civil society organizations to conduct their operations more effectively and be better equipped to represent the interests of the constituencies to government.

Objective One: Increase financial and organizational capacity of selected mature national-level civil society groups

Ind.	Indicators	Method and frequency of data collection; frequency of reporting	Disaggregation	Baseline		FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	LOP	Notes
Output Indicators										
Output 1.1	Number of Financial Sustainability Action Plans developed	Method: Financial Sustainability Action Plan Frequency: Semi-annually Analysis & Reporting: Semi-annually	none	0	Target	12	13	13	12	FY 2014: 13 partner CSO developed FSAPs.
					Actual	14	12	13		
					Variance	2	-1	0		
Output 1.2	Number of Organizational Development Action Plans developed	Method: OD Action Plans Frequency: Semi-annually Analysis & Reporting: Analysis quarterly, reporting annually	six functional areas	0	Target	14	13	13	14	FY 2014: 13 partner CSO developed action plans.
					Actual	14	13	13		
					Variance	0	0	0		
Output 1.3	A "How-To" USAID procurement manual for Kazakhstani CSOs is produced and delivered	Method: Manual Frequency: Year 3 Analysis & Reporting: Year 3	none	0	Target		n/a	yes	yes	Procurement manual developed / distributed in FY 3 of the Program.
					Actual					
					Variance					
Outcome Indicators										
Outcome 1.1	Improved institutional and financial capacity of 12 partner Civil Society Organizations	Method: Participatory OD Assessment, 0-4 scale with 0 being minimum and 4 being maximum Frequency: Annually Analysis & Reporting: Analysis quarterly, reporting annually	organization, six fictional areas	Baseline: Initial Participatory OD Assessment (March-April 2012): 1.98.	Target	NA	20%	35%	35%	57% progress since initial PODA
					Actual	Initial PODA: 1.98. (April 2012). Mid-term I PODA: 2.28 (Sept 2012)	34% (since initial PODA April 2012). 24% since mid-term I (Sept 2012). Mid-term II PODA: 2.99.	Final Assessment: 3.44 (April 2014) 57% since Initial PODA (1.98)		
					Variance					

Objective Two: Increase constructive dialogue between the selected national-level civil society organizations and Government of Kazakhstan on Key Democratic Issues

Ind.	Indicators	Method and frequency of data collection; frequency of reporting	Disaggregation	Baseline		FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	LOP	Notes
Output Indicators										
Output 2.1	Number of research capacity and CSO management residencies within KCSS project (partner CSOs and Counterpart Almaty office)	Method: MIS records, monitoring, residency SOW Frequency: Quarterly	subject matter of residency/research	0	Target	5	10	10	25	Although Counterpart advertised and posted notices for residency opportunities, many students showed little interest to work in the offices of the KCSS partner organizations. Students were more interested in either working in the Almaty offices of larger international donors, organizations or with Counterpart
					Actual	3	13	4	20	

		Analysis & Reporting: Analysis quarterly, reporting annually			Variance	-2	3	-6	-5	international donors, organizations or with counterpart. Nonetheless, Counterpart still managed to recruit 20 students.
Output 2.2	(F Indicator) Number of CSO advocacy campaigns supported by USG	Method: Grant agreements, grant monitoring Frequency: quarterly Analysis & Reporting: Quarterly	type of organization, advocacy issue	0	Target		9	9	18	18 Advocacy campaigns supported through advocacy grants. In Year III, partner CSOs participated in advocacy campaign against repressive new Criminal and Admin Offences Codes.
					Actual		9	9	19	
					Variance				1	
Outcome Indicators										
Outcome 2.1	Number of policy advocacy grants that reached 80% of stated objectives	Method: Grant Monitoring Frequency: Quarterly Analysis & Reporting: Upon grant completion		0	Target		9	9	18	FY2014: all PA grantees successfully achieved planned targets in its own advocacy campaigns.
					Actual		9	9	18	
					Variance					
Outcome 2.2	Number of potential beneficiaries of advocacy initiatives	Method: Grant records, grant Frequency: Upon completion of each Analysis & Reporting: Quarterly	organization	0	Target	n/a	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	FY 2013:Shyrak: 3,500. Decenta: 100,000 (estimate: Pavlodar city). FDP: 100,000 (estimate: young families). ASRIV: 16,000.Bereke: 30,000. Namys: 300,000 (disabled in KZ). MISK: 1 mln of youth in KZ; NAT: member TV companies coverage:1 mln. Aman-sauilyk: 5,000. # of people employed in NGO sector (estimate): 55,000. FY2014: Decenta: 13 882, NAT: 2 392; Namys: 573 786; Bereke: (estimate)1 500 000; MISK: 1 325; Echo: 12 108; EcoCenter: 1 591; Aman Sauilyk: 73; Media Center: 557; FDP: 25 334; EcoMangistau: 57 662; Shyrak: 30; ASRIV: 488.
					Actual		2,584,500	2,189,980	4,774,480	
					Variance					
Outcome 2.3	Increased policy advocacy capacity of Partner CSOs	Method: Advocacy Capacity Assessment Frequency: Years 2, 3 prior to grant award and upon completion of the 2nd award) Analysis & Reporting: Analysis quarterly, reporting annually	organization	initial assessment of advocacy skills: 2.7	Target		baseline	30%	30%	Initial assessments of advocacy skills (AS) conducted in spring 2013. Final AS assessments conducted in August 2014 show 22.5% increase of advocacy skills. A lower than expected increase of AS is explained by the relatively high level of initial scores.
					Actual		FY 2013: 2.7	FY 2014: 3.63	22.5%	
					Variance					
Impact Indicators										
Impact 2.1	Number of policies, laws and regulations influenced by Partner CSOs and their coalitions	Method: Government documentation (decrees, policies, laws) incorporating CSO recommendations/comments Frequency: Quarterly	issue	0	Target		3	4	7	FY2013:(1) Draft law "On gov support to NGOs" developed by gov in response to advocacy campaign by partner CSOs to improve social contracting in KZ. (Draft law published in May 2013; KCSS WG led by partner CSOs supports the idea of the law but is criticizing some of its restrictive provisions.WG developed amendments to it and sent them to MoC in late 2013; draft law is still pending); (2) Gov adopted institute of Advisers on Issues of Disabled People under Akims (Governors and city Mayers) as suggested by Namys. Namys Director, Kairat Imanalyev, was appointed the Mayor's Adviser on Issues of Disabled People(Aug2013). (3) Concept on Youth Policy was improved due to adoption of amendments developed by a coalition of NGOs led by MISK. Gov adopted 38 (out of 120 proposed) amendments. Although they are mostly of editing nature, the whole document has become more streamlined and clear. Improved Concept on Youth Policy was approved by the Committee on Youth under the Min of Education in 2013. (4) As a result of advocacy campaign by CSO "Bereke" Shymkent regional gov announced it will open new facilities to make affordable pre-school education for children from underprivileged families (mostly migrants from rural areas). (Announcement made at the public hearings in April2013). (5)In order to bring KZ legislation into conformity with the international Convention on the Rights of Disabled People, Namys proposed a package of amendments to 33 laws. The amendments were positively accepted by the Office of Prime Minister /sent to line Ministries for concurrence in late 2013. The adoption of amendments is expected by the end of 2014. FY2014: As a result of the CSOs WG campaign, MoC /MoF proposed 2 major amendments to Rules for State Procurement: (1)amendment aimed at exempting
					Actual		5	4	9	

Analysis & Reporting: Quarterly

Variance

2

-1

CSOs from paying the 'guarantee deposit' in order to participate in state social contracting; (2) amendment aimed at introducing of the rating system to evaluate social contracting proposals and to replace the current system of awarding where the 'lowest proposed price' is a key factor. (both are pending gov approval). (3) Partner CSO FDP successfully advocated the 'rights for adequate housing by KZ citizens' to be considered by KZ Parliament (this proposal is included into the list of draft laws/amendments by Parliament). (5) In FY 2014 focus of social contracting WG was to campaign against restrictive provisions proposed by MoC for inclusion into the draft law 'On gov support of NGOs' (e.g., the idea of the 'NGO Register' criticised by CSOs); as a result, the draft law in the form proposed by MoC was not approved and not sent to Parliament; the draft law is pending and is a subject of continuing discussions between NGOs and gov.

Objective Three: Increase CSO Participation in Reforming the Social Contracting Process in Kazakhstan

Ind.	Indicators	Method and frequency of data collection; frequency of reporting	Disaggregation	Baseline		FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	LOP	Notes
Output Indicators										
Output 3.1	Consolidated analysis of social contracting practices and procedures, with recommendations for the new Social Contracting Law developed and disseminated	Method: Report, dissemination records Frequency: upon completion Analysis & Reporting: Upon completion	none	0	Target	yes	yes	yes	yes	Recommendations developed by CSOs as a result of KCSS round-tables (2012). Comments on draft law "On gov support to NGOs" developed / sent to gov (late 2013). In late 2013 CSOs WG sent letters to State Secretary and Office of PM to propose changes in social contracting / stop restrictive provisions proposed to the draft law 'On gov support to CSOs' by MoC. Gov
					Actual	yes	yes	yes	yes	
					Variance					
Output 3.2	Number of people participating in dialogues, hearings, conferences and direct lobbying for new Social Contracting Law	Method: MIS records Frequency: Quarterly Analysis & Reporting: Quarterly	participant sex, organization type	0	Target	200	80	80	360	FY2013: May 24 Almaty roundtable: 32; June 28 Astana round table:40; Bulgaria study tour:7, joint round table in Astana: 42; Sept6 Astana, Aman-saulyk, round table on social contracting law, 63. FY2014: Aman Saulyk press conference on State Support draft Law Almaty; January, NAMYS round table Almaty on Social Contracting; February 28 Bereke - Public Hearings on Social Contracting Shymkent
					Actual	170	184	95	449	
					Variance	-30	104	15	89	
Output 3.3	Number of CSO and Government dialogues concerning Kazakhstan Civil Society	Method: Event records (MIS) Frequency: ongoing Analysis & Reporting: Quarterly	location	0	Target	n/a	3	3	6	FY2013:Bereke: 1public hearing(p/h). Shyrak: 1p/h. ASRIV: 1p/h. FDP: 2conferences. Namys: 2 round-tables (r-t). Aman-saulyk: 1 r-t. MISK: 1 confer. Decenta: 1 confer. NAT: 1 confer. Counterpart directly sponsored events: 4. FY2014: Echo: 1 round table; Aman Saulyk: 2 press conferences, 1 round table; MISK: 1
					Actual		15	11	26	
					Variance					

Objective Four: Strengthen the Capacity of Selected CSOs to mobilize social capital and leverage mass media resources

Ind.	Indicators	Method and frequency of data collection; frequency of reporting	Disaggregation	Baseline		FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	LOP	Notes
Output Indicators										
Output 4.1	Number of people reached through new and traditional mass media	Method: Outreach records (MIS) Frequency: ongoing Analysis & Reporting: Quarterly	type of media, topic, type of feature	0	Target		1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	2013: CSO ASRIV and Bereke launched website, CSO Eco-Mangistau updated website, CSO Echo published leaflet- factsheet. Shyrak, Aman-saulyk, NAT are running their web-sites. Shyrak and Aman-saulyk broadcast PSAs over national TV channels.FY2014:Echo widely distributed stickers; EcoMangistau produced and distributed brochures; EcoCenter produced videoclip and factsheet and distributed among gov officials. target groups, local business companies; MISK produced and distributed leaflets among students; Namys updated its web: www.disable.kz NAT produced and distributed brochure; FDP prepared and distributed annual report;
					Actual		1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	
					Variance		0			
Outcome Indicators										
Outcome 4.1	Improved communication and public outreach strategies and tools of selected Partner CSOs	Method: PODA, Communication Checklist	none	Initial Participatory OD Assessment in	Target	NA	10%	15%	15%	

		Frequency: Annually		year I: 2.12 (score level. maximum is 4)	Actual	Initial score: 2.12	progress: 26.6%. Score: 2.9.	progress: 41%. Score: 3.0	progress of 53% (lifetime of the project)
		Analysis & Reporting: Annually			Variance				
Outcome 4.2	Increased skills and utilization of new media tools by Partner CSOs	Method: Outreach records (MIS), Skills assessment tool TBD Frequency: quarterly to semi-annually	type of media, topic, type of feature	Initial Participatory OD Assessment in year I: 1.9	Target	NA	10%	15%	15%
		Analysis & Reporting: quarterly to semi-annually			Actual	score YearI: 2.7	Progress 20,6% Score Year III: 3.4	Progress 5,6 % Score Final 3,6	progress of 42.5% (lifetime of a Program)
					Variance				

Year I (FY 2012)

Institutional Support Grants	duration	amount in USD
1 MISK	7 months	6000
2 Pokolenie	7 months	6000
3 ECHO	7 months	6000
4 North-Kaz.Legal Media Center	7 months	6000
5 NAMYS	7 months	6000
6 Aman-saulyk	7 months	6000
7 Found.Dev.for Parliam-zm(FDP)	7 months	6000
8 BEREKE	7 months	6000
9 Nat.Assos.of Broadcast.(NAT)	7 months	6000
10 EcoCenter	7 months	6000
11 EcoMangistau	7 months	6000
12 Decenta	7 months	6000
subtotal:		72000

Public Outreach Grants	duration	amount in USD
1 EcoMangistau		2000
2 North-Kaz.Legal Media Center		2000
3 NAMYS		2000
4 North KZ Legal Media Center		2000
5 Found.Dev.for Parliam-zm(FDP)		2000
6 BEREKE		2000
7 Nat.Assos.of Broadcast.(NAT)		2000
8 EcoCenter		2000
9 MISK		2000
subtotal:		18000

Year II (FY 2013)

Institutional Support Grants	duration	amount in USD
1 MISK	10 months	10000
2 Shyrak	9 months	5000
3 ECHO	10 months	10000
4 North-Kaz.Legal Media Center	10 months	10000
5 NAMYS	10 months	10000
6 Aman-saulyk	10 months	10000
7 Found.Dev.for Parliam-zm(FDP)	10 months	10000
8 BEREKE	10 months	10000
9 Nat.Assos.of Broadcast.(NAT)	10 months	10000
10 EcoCenter	10 months	10000
11 EcoMangistau	10 months	10000
12 Decenta	10 months	10000
13 ASRIV	9 months	5000
subtotal		120000

Public Outreach Grants	duration	amount in USD
1 EcoMangistau	8 months	2000
2 Decenta	8 months	2000
3 Aman -saulyk	8 months	2000
4 Echo	8 months	2000

5 Found.Dev.for Parliam-zm(FDP)	8 months	2000
6 BEREKE	8 months	2000
7 Shyrak	8 months	2000
8 ASRIV	8 months	2000
9 MISK	8 months	2000
subtotal:		18000

Policy Advocacy Grants	duration	amount in USD
1 Shyrak	8 months	8000
2 ASRIV	8 months	8000
3 NAMYS	8 months	8000
4 Aman-saulyk	8 months	8000
5 Found.Dev.for Parliam-zm(FDP)	8 months	8000
6 BEREKE	8 months	8000
7 Nat.Assos.of Broadcast.(NAT)	8 months	8000
8 Decenta	8 months	8000
9 MISK	8 months	8000
subtotal:		72000
Study tour/Bulgaria BCNL		14000

Year III (FY 2014)

Institutional Support Grants	duration	amount in USD
1 MISK	5 months	10000
2 Shyrak	5months	5000
3 ECHO	5 months	10000
4 North-Kaz.Legal Media Center	5 months	10000
5 NAMYS	5 months	10000
6 Aman-saulyk	5 months	10000
7 Found.Dev.for Parliam-zm(FDP)	5 months	10000
8 BEREKE	5 months	10000
9 Nat.Assos.of Broadcast.(NAT)	5 months	10000
10 EcoCenter	5 months	10000
11 EcoMangistau	5 months	10000
12 Decenta	5 months	10000
13 ASRIV	5 months	5000
subtotal		120000

Public Outreach Grants	duration	amount in USD
1 ECHO	6 months	2000
2 North-Kaz.Legal Media Center	6 months	2000
3 MISK	6 months	2000
4 Aman-saulyk	6 months	2000
5 Found.Dev.for Parliam-zm(FDP)	6 months	2000
6 BEREKE	6 months	2000
7 Nat.Assos.of Broadcast.(NAT)	6 months	2000
8 EcoCenter	6 months	2000
9 EcoMangistau	6 months	2000
subtotal:		18000

Policy Advocacy Grants	duration	amount in USD
1 Shyrak	6 months	8000
2 North KZ Legal Media Center	6 months	8000
3 NAMYS	6 months	8000
4 Aman-saulyk	6 months	8000
5 Found.Dev.for Parliam-zm(FDP)	6 months	8000
6 BEREKE	6 months	8000
7 Nat.Assos.of Broadcast.(NAT)	6 months	8000
8 Echo	6 months	8000
9 MISK	6 months	8000
subtotal:		72000
Total # grants:	76	
TOTAL AMOUNT		524000

Organization _____ ID _____

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SELF ASSESSMENT OF ADVOCACY CAPACITY

Status of the respondent in the organization (please choose ONE)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> NGO/Foundation Management (Executive body) | <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Board member (Governing body) | <input type="checkbox"/> Intern |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Staff member | <input type="checkbox"/> Member (if applicable) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____ | |

		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Strongly Disagree	Partly Disagree	Partly Agree	Strongly Agree	Do not know	Non existent
1.	ISSUE IDENTIFICATION						
11	Problem identification / issue development						
111	Core staff has <i>sufficient</i> expertise in particular sector area (e.g. Health, education, human rights, elections, etc.)						
112	Core staff is <i>capable</i> to identify major issues (problems) in areas of their competency						
113	Core staff can <i>effectively</i> identify external and internal factors causing the problem						
114	Core staff is <i>proficient enough</i> in using participatory methods (involving constituents and beneficiaries) for problem identification						
12	Data collection						
121	Core staff is <i>capable</i> to find out standpoints/opinions of key decision makers						
122	Core staff is <i>regularly</i> considering opinions and inputs of constituents and beneficiaries						
123	Core staff is <i>appropriately</i> skilled to measure general public opinion (by utilizing social science research methodology)						
124	Core staff is <i>fully</i> capable to conduct desk research (secondary data collection, including experience of other countries)						

		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Strongly Disagree	Partly Disagree	Partly Agree	Strongly Agree	Do not know	Non existent
2	RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS						
21	Data analysis						
211	Core staff has <i>adequate</i> expertise in employing primary data analysis methodologies						
212	Core staff has <i>adequate</i> expertise in applying secondary data analysis methodologies						
213	Core staff has <i>basic</i> critical thinking skills for making appropriate inferences/conclusions on public policy issue findings						
22	Policy position formulation						
221	Core staff is capable to formulate <i>clearly and convincingly</i> NGO position paper on specific policy issue (e.g findings, conclusions, recommendations)						
222	Core staff can <i>effectively articulate</i> NGO position to different stakeholders for soliciting their feedback						
223	Core staff can <i>effectively</i> formulate final policy document calling for policy change						
3	PLANNING						
31	Strategy design						
311	Core staff is <i>consistently</i> using its strategic plan to guide and evaluate organized advocacy actions						
312	Core staff is able to <i>clearly</i> structure advocacy campaign strategy in a logical framework format (SO, IRs, LLR, inputs, success indicators, means of measurement, risks and assumptions, time scale)						
313	Core staff is <i>fully</i> capable to conduct comprehensive stakeholder analysis (development of power map, identification of proponents and opponents)						
314	Core staff is able to <i>professionally</i> select appropriate advocacy tools for implementing effective advocacy campaign.						
32	Coalition building/Networking						
321	Core staff has <i>strong</i> potential to identify individuals, organizations and networks interested in the issue						

		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Strongly Disagree	Partly Disagree	Partly Agree	Strongly Agree	Do not know	Non existent
322	Core staff is fully proficient in designing and applying appropriate mechanisms for coalition formation and coordination						
323	Core staff has appropriate skills to maintain long term (at least for the time of advocacy cycle period) relationship with stakeholders						
33	Human resource mobilization						
331	There are sufficient mechanisms in place for the involvement of the required number of volunteers for advocacy campaign						
332	There is a clear system in place to recruit external experts/consultants for advocacy campaign						
333	Core staff is capable to mobilize constituents and other stakeholders (including media) for providing support to NGO advocacy campaign						
34	Material resource mobilization						
341	Core staff is capable to calculate essential costs for implementing advocacy campaign						
342	Core staff is well skilled to generate contributions from members, interested citizens, and/or from other organizations (businesses, foundations, etc.)						
343	Management of the organization is efficiently utilizing available resources available for advocacy campaigns						
4	IMPLIMENTATION						
41	Using Media						
411	Media advocacy and communication strategy is fully integrated into all aspects of organizational activity						
412	Core staff is able to safeguard regular coverage of advocacy issue or campaign through national and local media						
413	PR staff of the organization maintains periodic contact with national and local mass media						
414	Core staff is fully capable to develop and design basic media tools (press release, letters to editors, PSAs, press conference, etc.)						

		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Strongly Disagree	Partly Disagree	Partly Agree	Strongly Agree	Do not know	Non existent
42	Coalition Building						
421	Core staff is able to <i>successfully</i> lead/direct the coalition to support advocacy campaign						
422	Core staff can <i>professionally</i> work out basic procedures for coordination, information and resource sharing as well as networking among coalition members						
423	Core staff <i>periodically</i> maintains and updates contacts with potential stakeholders						
43	Using information (e.g. research, data, statistics, etc.)						
431	Core staff <i>effectively</i> utilizes information for organizing, mobilizing, networking, and communicating with policy makers						
432	NGO is <i>sufficiently</i> equipped for accessing and providing information						
433	Core staff <i>is effective in applying new data collection</i> techniques and tactics (e.g. mobile subscribers, email list servers, etc.)						
44	Budget analysis						
441	Relevant staff is <i>well</i> familiar with state budget processes of the RA government and NA						
442	Core staff has <i>relevant</i> skills to conduct [state] budget analysis (as it relates to its mission area)						
443	Monitoring of [state] budget planning is <i>regular</i> part of the organization's activity						
45	Lobbying						
451	Organization has <i>regular</i> interaction with government institutions						
452	Core staff of the organization has <i>unhindered</i> access to key decision makers [as needed]						
453	Core staff is <i>fully</i> capable of designing and using variety of lobbying strategies and tools (media/letter campaigns, petitions, demonstrations, emails, power map, case presentations during hearings, etc.)						

		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Strongly Disagree	Partly Disagree	Partly Agree	Strongly Agree	Do not know	Non existent
46	Utilizing state/legal system						
461	Core staff <i>clearly</i> realizes Armenian legislative processes (law or decree initiating authorities, legislative calendar, legislative procedures, etc.)						
462	Core staff fully realizes the roles and responsibilities of relevant Government structures while designing their advocacy campaign						
463	(Upon need) core staff <i>is proficient in utilizing</i> Armenian court system in their advocacy campaigns						
47	Constituency involvement						
471	Core staff <i>periodically</i> organizes public discussions and opinion surveys with its constituents to solicit their feedback						
472	There are mechanisms in place to <i>effectively</i> motivate constituents to exercise pressure on decision makers (participation in hearings, talk shows, petitions, providing feedback to decision makers, writing letters, etc.)						
473	Core staff <i>periodically</i> organizes awareness campaigns to hold accountable its constituents about the achieved results and/or failed advocacy campaign strategies.						
5	EVALUATION						
51	Policy implementation						
511	Core staff has <i>sufficient</i> expertise in result monitoring methods for following up changed policy implementation						
512	<i>Core staff is sufficiently skilled</i> for conducting impact evaluation measuring the scope of expected vs. occurred change.						
513	Core staff is proficient in utilizing diverse feedback mechanisms to hold decision makers accountable about the impact of changed/new policies						
514	(In case of failure to affect decision makers) Core staff is capable to evaluate effectiveness of past actions and consider lessons learned for developing new strategies and re-designing advocacy campaign (new cycle) to eventually affect decision makers.						

ANNEX D

KCSS Advocacy Grants: Objectives, Highlights of Activities, Results and Impacts

Year II (FY 2013) PA Grants:

- *Aman-saulyk / Almaty*: The KCSS advocacy grant to the CSO was to (a) monitor implementation of state social contracting (SSC) by the Ministry of Health (MoH), (b) develop practical recommendations for their improvement, and (c) inform about its findings to the CSO's social contracting Working Group (WG). The CSO organized research on the transparency of the SSC procedures in the MoH and presented them at a high level round-table in Astana (October 2012) with government and civil society representatives. The Kazakhstan Parliament showed keen interest in the results of this research and initiated an investigation to check the effectiveness and transparency of social contracting in health care. For this purpose, the Parliamentarian Committee for Social and Cultural Development established its own Working Group in January 2014. The representatives of *Aman-Saulyk* were included in this WG as representatives of civil society.
- *Namys / Almaty*: The CSO's grant was aimed at (a) monitoring and improving the quality of social services provided for disabled people by the city government of Almaty; (b) conducting an information campaign on rights for social services by disabled people, and (c) promoting reforms in a system of social services provided to disabled people in Kazakhstan. The CSO surveyed disabled people on quality of services provided by the Almaty city municipality, organized two round tables to discuss the issue, and conducted training seminars on the rights of disabled people for social services. As a result of the advocacy campaign, the government adopted an official position called advisers on issues of disabled people under Akims (Governors and city Mayors) as it was suggested during the advocacy campaign. In August 2013, the CSO's Director, Kairat Imanalyev, was appointed the Almaty city Mayor's Adviser on Issues of Disabled People. In order to bring Kazakhstani legislation into conformity with the International Convention on the Rights of Disabled People, *Namys* proposed a package of amendments to 33 laws. The amendments were positively accepted by the Office of Prime Minister and forwarded to the line Ministries for concurrence in late 2013. The adoption of amendments is expected by the end of 2014. To assist WG on social contracting, the CSO set up a Google group to discuss a government drafted law on support to NGOs.
- *Decenta / Pavlodar*: The CSO focused the KCSS PA grant on monitoring the implementation of state social contracting (SSC) in the Pavlodar region. The CSO developed a critical report noting deficiencies in social contracting practice in the Pavlodar region, trained a joint group of government and CSOs representatives in issues of monitoring of SSC projects, and developed / submitted to the Oblast administration practical recommendations on improving the quality of SSC. The principal suggestions included: (a) developing monitoring guidelines and procedures for social contracting at the regional level (the CSO proposed its assistance with developing model documents based on best international practices); (b) making monitoring a mandatory procedure and an integral part of the SSC at the regional level (monitoring of SSC projects is still

optional and is not part of a regular practice); (d) starting regularly placing financial and narrative reports of the completed SSC projects on the regional government site and other ideas aimed at transparency improvement of SSCs. The regional government accepted the recommendations. Although more reforms on the SSC in Pavlodar region are ahead, the KCSS grant brought the issues of SSC transparency and monitoring to the attention of the regional administration. In order to bring these issues at the national level, the CSO leader, Sergei Guliaev, actively participated in activities of the CSOs' WG and made a contribution to its recommendations submitted to the government. He also made a presentation on the above issues at the public hearings organized by KCSS in 2012 where he made a very articulated speech in front of nine deputies of Parliament and representatives of the Ministry of Culture advocating for more transparency and a need in regular monitoring of SSC projects. Publications on the grant issue can be found at:

- <http://www.decenta.org/news/?id=155>,
 - <http://www.decenta.org/projects/index.php?id=121>,
 - <http://www.decenta.org/news/?id=168>,
 - <https://www.facebook.com/lists/237487466310892>
- *MISK*: The CSO focused its PA grant on organizing discussions over the government draft Youth Policy Concept and developed its amendments to the document. These amendments were developed during 10 on-line meetings with youth organizations from nine regions of Kazakhstan organized by the CSO. *MISK* ordered an expert analysis of the draft law 'On Youth Policy'. In order to promote progressive youth policy in Kazakhstan and coordinate youth groups' activities, *MISK* initiated the creation of the coalition of 10 youth CSOs representing nine regions of the country. As a result, the government Youth Policy Concept was improved due to the adoption of amendments developed by a coalition of NGOs led by *MISK*. The government adopted 38 (out of 120 proposed) amendments. Although the amendments are mostly of editing nature, the whole document has become more streamlined and clear. The improved Youth Policy Concept was approved by the Committee on Youth under the Ministry of Education in 2013. The Youth Coalition created the following internet resources to promote its activities: <http://vk.com/youthpolicykz>; <https://www.facebook.com/youthpolicykz>.
 - *ASRIV / Almaty*: The CSO focused its PA grant on promoting palliative health care for incurable people in Kazakhstan. *ASRIV* surveyed the population on the availability and affordability of palliative health care, developed a comparative analysis of the status of this issue based on international practices, and developed recommendations for the government, and a draft Strategy of Palliative Health Care. To promote palliative health care, the CSO created a coalition called "Independent Public Council on Palliative Health Care", organized a round-table, and published an open letter about a need to introduce a government supported palliative health care system in Kazakhstan and sent it to Parliament and the Presidential Administration. The recommendations and the Strategy are currently under consideration by the Ministry of Health Care.
 - *Bereke /Shymkent*: The CSO focused its KCSS PA grant on promoting the affordability of pre-school education for underprivileged families, many of whom are recent rural migrants to the city. *Bereke* surveyed low-income families of the Shymkent area on the availability of free pre-school education and presented results of the survey at the public hearing in Shymkent. To assist CSO with public hearings, the KCSS COP came to Shymkent to moderate the discussion. As a part of the public information campaign on the issue, the CSO developed a PSA that was broadcasted on the local TV station 'Otyrar' for a one month period, and issued flyers on the issue (these products can be found at: www.bereke-ngo.kz). The CSO proposed new policy measures easing access to

pre-school education for underprivileged families at the regional level which were well-received by the Shymkent city authorities. The CSO met with the Deputy Akim (Governor) of the region to discuss the issue and share the research findings. As a direct outcome of the grant, the local administration agreed to start financing pre-school education facilities (such as clubs ‘Balbobek’) for underprivileged families in two neighborhoods, ‘Kainar Bulak’ and ‘Dostyk’ through social contracting mechanisms. More government measures to address this issue are underway.

- *FDP / Astana*: The CSO used the KCSS grant to advocate (a) for the rights of homeless people and (b) the rights of citizens of Kazakhstan for adequate housing, (c) specifically promoting the rights for adequate housing of the underprivileged young families with children. KCSS’s grant supported the ongoing activity of the CSO in this area. The CSO itself invested a lot of its own resources and matched the KCSS grant with other donors’ resources (for instance UNDP). This allowed the CSO to initiate and / or participate in up to 63 separate events within this advocacy campaign. They include but are not limited to: hosting a tree-planting for homeless people in Astana; organizing a festival of PSAs in Astana; establishing direct relations with / participating in meetings with representatives of the UN Group on the rights on Adequate Housing and informing this group about the status of this issue in Kazakhstan; developing and submitting to the UN an alternate report ‘On Observing the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights by the Republic of Kazakhstan’; making a presentation on the issue of the provision of adequate housing at the round table of the Consultative – Advisory Body ‘Dialogue Platform on Human Dimension’ (CAD DPHD) under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan created to promote a public discussion over vital democracy reforms and recommend for adoption a list of international norms on human rights; mobilizing a group of deputies of Parliament to organize Parliamentary Hearings ‘About a status and prospects of provision of citizens of Kazakhstan with adequate housing’; making a presentation at the above hearings; and participating as experts in the WG created by Parliament on this issue. The CSO also commissioned a survey to research housing conditions of young families with children. *FDP* organized a sounding national conference on “The right for adequate housing of citizens of Kazakhstan” (the conference took place in Almaty and was co-sponsored by KCSS and UNDP) to discuss the results of the above survey. Over 40 participants from several cities participated. Counterpart Chief of Staff Idara Nickelson opened a conference with a greeting speech. As a result of this advocacy campaign, members of the CAD DPHD supported inclusion of the issue of the right on adequate housing into the package of laws recommended to Parliament for consideration.
- *Shyrak / Almaty*: The CSO used the KCSS PA grant for a national campaign to promote the rights of disabled women for employment. *Shyrak* conducted a survey on public perception of disabled women. Research findings were used in the national public information campaign aimed at bringing the government, the business community, and larger population to the attention of the plight of disabled women unemployment in Kazakhstan. Within the campaign, the CSO developed a PSA, issued a booklet on labor rights of disabled women (a booklet was widely distributed among disabled women in Almaty and some of the regions), developed recommendations for the government, and in Astana organized public hearings on the topic ‘How to overcome barriers for disabled women entrepreneurship’ to present research findings and recommendations. Public hearings conducted in Astana were attended by representatives of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP), journalists, and civil society leaders. Recommendations developed by the participants were well-received by the government. MLSP promised to consider recommendations for further implementation. As a result of the campaign, a

semi-government corporation DAMU, tasked to support small and medium sized businesses in Kazakhstan created a micro-credit line to support disabled women's business initiatives and adopted a program of business training for disabled women (www.damu.kz).

- *NAT / Almaty*: The CSO used the KCSS PA grant to (a) promote the rights of private regional (provincial) TV broadcasting stations to be included into free multiplexes in the course of Kazakhstan's transition to digital TV format; and (b) protect rights for access to digital TV broadcasting of the families with low income and in rural / remote areas. *NAT* ordered a survey on potential consequences of government plans to transfer TV and Radio broadcasting from a current analog format (currently accessible to all citizens of the country) to a digital format that would require purchase of special devices or be available only via private cable / satellite broadcasting. The research was conducted in four regions and CSO used its findings for lobbying inclusion of local private TV channels in free of charge multiplexes. The research findings were discussed at the round table in Almaty and the high profile National Forum of TV broadcasters in Astana (October 2013) attended by several deputies of Parliament and government representatives. The Forum participants developed recommendations for competent authorities aimed at keeping local non-governmental channels as a vital alternative source of information.

Year III (FY 2014) PA grants:

- *Aman-saulyk* implemented a PA grant focused on analysis of implementation of social contracting by three ministries including the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. (The above three ministries release up to 80% of government funds allocated for social contracting at the national level). In the focus of the grant were issues of transparency of social contracting tenders and availability of tender documentation on the websites and other electronic resources belonging to the ministries. This grant was a follow-up of the KCSS PA grant conducted in Year II. In May 2014, the CSOs present findings of their research for the general public, deputies of Parliament, and government representatives at the high level roundtable in Astana. Overall, the research revealed a lot of issues with social contracting in the above ministries. These issues include lack of transparency (Ministry of Education), sporadic involvement of civil society representatives into tender commissions (all three ministries), and restricted opportunities for civil society to influence selection of competition themes (all three ministries); all three researched ministries (with some exception of the Ministry of Health) rarely make public financial and programmatic reports of implementers of SSC so it is very difficult to track impacts of social contracts. The results of the CSO's research have been sent to the researched ministries and discussed in mass media. The CSO has also shared the survey findings with the members of the WG on social contracting so it could use them in its advocacy campaign for improving social contracting. What is remarkable though, is despite that the research showed all three ministries have issues with implementing state social contracting (SSC), the Ministry of Health Care showed relatively better results compared to other two ministries due to adoption of some of the recommendations by *Aman-saulyk* made in 2013.
- *Bereke* completed a PA grant focused on practical implementation of social contracting in rural areas of the South Kazakhstan Oblast (SKO). Based on the findings of the advocacy research conducted within the PA grant, the CSO developed practical recommendations on how to improve social contracting in the SKO. *Bereke* interviewed

14 municipal employees and 50 CSOs located in 14 Rayons (counties) of the SKO. Although the research shows rural CSOs are well integrated into the activities of the local Akimats (municipalities) at the level of Departments of Internal Policies and local authorities are positive about cooperation with CSOs and open to discuss issues of civil society in their respective districts, serious issues exist in implementation of social contracting in SKO. These issues are of threefold nature: (a) they relate to deficiencies of the social contracting mechanism; (b) inefficient local practices by municipal authorities; and (c) inexperience and low level of development of rural CSOs. Selected highlights of the most important research findings include: i) 64% of surveyed rural CSOs stated they were under-informed about social contracting requirements and procedures; ii) CSOs have restricted opportunities to influence selection of competition themes (as a result, themes of social contracting competitions do not always reflect civil society priorities, with many 'propaganda type themes' related to promotion of the government activities present while acute social issues are neglected); iii) a system of monitoring of SSC is non-existent as municipal authorities do not hold projects accountable for results; and iv) municipal authorities allow business companies to participate in competitions alongside NGOs (many CSOs believe this is unfair and in current circumstances they cannot compete with business companies as NGOs do not have free funds to start the project). *Bereke* organized public hearings in Shymkent to present results of the analysis and developed recommendations to improve social contracting procedures. The public hearings developed a set of recommendations for local authorities to improve social contracting in their region. *Bereke* also sent the results of the research to the KCSS supported WG on social contracting so it could use them as a reference point in their advocacy campaign. In May 2014, the *Bereke* team met with the Deputy Akim (Deputy Governor) of the South Kazakhstan Oblast, Mr. B. Ospanov, to present the research findings and recommendations and discuss how to improve practice of social contracting in the South Kazakhstan Oblast. Regional authorities accepted CSO recommendations and promised to carefully study them.

- A partner CSO, *Namys* was awarded with a grant to support follow-on activities of the Year II KCSS PA grant. The grant aimed at: (i) promotion of discussions over the draft law 'On Government Support of NGOs;' and (ii) promotion of rights of disabled people for adequate social services. The CSO (a) held a round table in Astana to discuss the draft law on Government support for NGOs; (b) organized a School for Organizations of People with Disabilities to teach them techniques of defending rights of people with disabilities; and (c) organized a monitoring of public services provided by the regional authorities to disabled people. In this quarter, *Namys* completed monitoring of public services for disabled people conducted in eight regions of Kazakhstan. Overall, 450 people were surveyed. Results of the monitoring were summarized in recommendations provided to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. The CSO also contributed with recommendations provided to the government on the draft document of the first and second phases of the National Plan to Improve the Quality of Life of the People with Disabilities and on the draft of the National Plan for Cooperation with NGOs for 2014-2020.
- *NAT* completed a project titled 'Elimination of Obstacles for Free Air for Citizens of Kazakhstan Through Full or Partial Cancellation of the Conditional Access System.' This grant is to support follow on activities started under the previous PA grant of 2013. *NAT* used a PA grant to advocate for rights for free air by independent regional TV and

Radio broadcasters. *NAT* organized a conference in Astana to discuss the above issues and participated in the meeting of the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs to present the positions of the members of the association on the issue of free access to air by independent TV/Radio stations. In 2014, *NAT* continued discussions at the national level of the amendments to some legislative acts on natural monopolies and market regulations in order to protect rights of small and medium sized regional independent TV and Radio broadcasters whose interests are threatened by big TV / Radio companies linked to key businesses and/or the government (the most aggressive on this market is the semi-government giant *Kazakhtelekom*). The CSO developed recommendations on this issue and provided them to the government for consideration. Although the KCSS grant is over, this advocacy campaign is continued and is being supported by funds and initiatives of the 50 members of *NAT* – private TV and Radio stations.

- A partner CSO *FDP* from Astana received the second grant from KCSS to support follow on activities started under the previous PA grant of 2013. In 2014, the CSO completed its sounding public campaign on protection of rights of citizens of Kazakhstan for adequate housing, including rights of homeless people, rights of young families for housing allowance, and other underprivileged groups. In May 2014, *FDP* conducted a roundtable in Astana to summarize results of their 2-year advocacy campaign conducted within KCSS support. The round table participants discussed and supported the idea of adoption of international standards and norms guaranteeing the rights of citizens for adequate housing. The CSO leader also actively promoted the issue of people's rights for adequate housing at the meetings of the Consultative – Advisory Body 'Dialogue Platform on Human Dimension' (CAB DPHD) under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs / supported by OSCE. The mission of the CAB DPHD is to recommend for adoption a list of international norms on human rights. Within the framework of the CAB DPHD, the CSO has successfully advocated for inclusion of the rights for adequate housing into the list of laws recommended for adoption in Kazakhstan. The members of the CAB DPHD supported this idea of the CSO. In 2014, *FDP* also collected signatures in support of the petition "to protect citizens from forced eviction of a single property" and submitted them to the Parliament.
- Partner CSO *Shyrak* from Almaty received the second grant from KCSS, named 'Promotion of Legal Approach in Advocating Rights of Disabled Women for Labor' to support follow-on activities started under the previous PA grant. Within the project, the CSO conducted a comparative research on the labor market and employability of women with disabilities in some of developed countries in order to properly present the issue as faced in Kazakhstan. The comparative research and recommendations to improve the situation with employment of women with disabilities were presented at the International Conference "Society of Universal Labor: Employment and Employment of People with Disabilities: Modern Challenges and Solutions" conducted in Astana in April 2014. The conference developed recommendations based on the progressive international experience in defending the rights of women with disabilities for labor and submitted them to the government. Although the KCSS grant is over, the CSO is continuing to promote recommendations developed by the conference participants for adoption by the government.

- KCSS partner CSO *MISK* completed a PA grant aimed at researching effectiveness of activities of selected deputies of the Almaty city elected Councils (Maslikhat). The goal of this project was to promote citizens' involvement and facilitate cooperation and interaction between deputies of the city Maslikhat and their constituencies. The CSO conducted a survey on Almaty-city residents' opinion about activities of the randomly selected five deputies of the Almaty City Council and presented the results to deputies, general population, civil society leaders, and media. Out of five researched deputies, four cooperated with the project through their assistants and showed their moderately positive attitude to the project (although not all of them fully shared the research goals and / or agreed with the survey findings). *MISK* organized a round table with city council members (represented by deputies' assistants) and representatives of civil society and electorate to present the results of the survey and recommendations to improve interaction between elected Council deputies and their constituency. The results of the survey are available on their website: http://www.misk.org.kz/news/?ELEMENT_ID=710. Selected survey highlights and conclusions: only 15% of interviewed residents knew the name of the deputy representing their constituency in the city council; 2% of respondents were satisfied on how deputies fulfill their campaign promises; 3% stated campaign promises were partially fulfilled; 14% chose the answer 'campaign promises not fulfilled;' and 85% stated they 'are not interested' in activities of their city council deputy. Overall, the research shows people have little trust and no interest in the activities of their city council deputies. The research shows constituencies are heavily under-informed about activities of the city council and are very passive in utilizing their rights as an electorate. Deputy assistants, when interviewed, provided alternative information: they listed multiple activities their deputies were involved in; assured deputies regularly meet with their constituency during office hours in their offices; complaining residents are approaching deputies only when they have issues and rarely offer assistance or show 'intention to be involved.' At the round table, participating deputy assistants agreed the survey was useful as it provided a lot of factual data that can be used to improve relationships between deputies and their constituencies; they thanked for the recommendations developed by the CSO. *MISK* developed a follow up plan of activities to be continued after the completion of the KCSS grant. They are aimed at improving interaction between deputies and their constituencies. It includes providing assistance to interested constituencies and city council deputies to involve constituencies into activities of the city council and in the decision-making process at the city level and organize campaign information to popularize results of the survey and stimulate interest of city residents to the activities of the City Council.
- CSO partner *Media Center* from Astana successfully completed a project aimed at studying the effectiveness of government funding of mass media outlets supported through the social contracting mechanism. With the Counterpart grant, the CSO has become a most vocal civil society group advocating for reformation of government social contracting of mass media. *Media Center* conducted a survey on social contracting mechanism for mass media. A survey showed the government is too often using public funds to support pro-government media outlets which otherwise could not survive market competition due to the low quality of their production. The CSO organized public

hearings on of the effectiveness of government funding of mass media to advocate for radical reforms in this area. Recommendations developed by the public hearings' participants call for bringing transparency in social contracting competition, involving representatives of civil society in the tender commissions, limiting social contract for PR-type projects aimed at glorifying government activities at least up to 10%, and other means. The CSO developed a plan of next steps in their continued campaign to improve effectiveness of government funding of mass media outlets to be implemented after the KCSS grant.

- Partner CSO *Echo* conducted a PA grant aimed at (a) assessing opportunities of the Almaty city residents to participate in decision-making at the city level, and (b) developing practical recommendations to improve citizens' involvement into decision-making. The CSO conducted city-wide research to assess citizens' involvement in the decision-making process. In May 2014, *Echo* completed processing data collected from questionnaires, distributing among citizens and experts; prepared recommendations to activate citizens' involvement in decision-making; organized a meeting of CSOs to discuss the topic; and organized a discussion over survey results in social networks. Selected survey highlights include: (i) Almaty residents prefer traditional forms of expressing their opinion to address authorities (writing/submitting letters and petitions to the local government and participation in local elections; Almaty residents tend to stay away from more active forms of expressing their opinion, including participation in meetings and mass rallies); and (ii) more than 67% of polled residents, when asked about their rights to participate in decision-making, chose negative answers: 55.34% answered they 'do not know about their rights to participate in decision-making at the city level' and 11.6% chose the answer 'I have difficulty in answering this question.' The CSO also made a separate poll for experts. The experts concluded, Almaty residents do not know much about existing legal forms of influencing decision-making (like the Akimat Public City Council) and are not active in using them; socially and politically local residents are very passive. Local authorities, in turn, have no plans to involve citizens in decision-making. *Echo* developed the following recommendations: (a) in addition to the existing PC, create Public Councils in each city district focused on special topics with clear agenda; activate the existing city Public Council under the Mayor's office; (b) develop a special program of citizens involvement; and propose it to the PC; (c) use social networks to create a critical mass of people and civil society leaders to promote citizens' participation; and (d) cooperate with interested CSOs to promote citizens' participation. The recommendations were submitted to the Almaty city authorities. The grant was concluded by a meeting of selected active Almaty-based CSOs to discuss the strategy of activating citizens' involvement in Almaty. Although the PA grant is over, the CSO plans to continue promoting this topic in partnership with a group of interested CSOs.



ЭДВОКАСИ ОЦЕНКА ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ

**COUNTERPART
2012**

ЦЕЛИ ОЦЕНКИ

- ✓ Выявить сильные и слабые стороны организаций
- ✓ Измерить эдвокаси навыки организаций
- ✓ Выявить области, в которых необходимо усовершенствование

ЭТАПЫ ОЦЕНКИ

1. **Внешняя оценка**
2. **Разработка рекомендаций**
3. **Отчет и его презентация**
4. **Разработка Плана Действий**

ЭДВОКАСИ

Эдвокаси оценка проводится в 5 основных областях :

1. Выявление проблемы

Issue Identification

2. Исследивание и Анализ

Research and Analysis

3. Планирование

Planning

4. Проведение кампании

Implementation

5. Оценка

Evaluation

AHKETA

- [Advocacy capacity assessment Russian.doc](#)



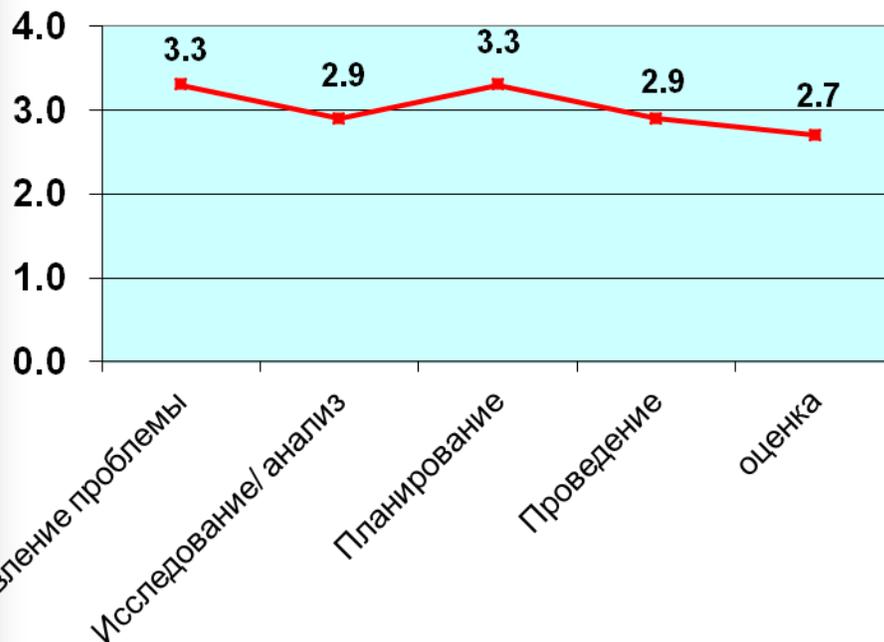
Аналитическая база: *Excel*



Сфера развития	
1. Выявление проблемы/ обоснование	3.9
11. Выявление проблемы	4.0
12. Сбор данных	3.75
2. Исследование и анализ	3.7
21. Анализ данных	4.0
22. Формулирование политики	3.3
3. Планирование	3.6
31. Разработка стратегии	3.5
32. Построение коалиций и сетей	4.0
33. Мобилизация ресурсов	3.3
34. Привлечение материальных ресурсов	3.7
4. Исполнение	3.3
41. Мобилизация СМИ	3.5
42. Построение коалиций	3.7
43. Использование информации	3.7
44. Анализ бюджета	3.3
45. Лоббирование	3.0
46. Использование легальной базы	3.0
47. Провлечение сторонников	3.0
5. Оценка	3
51. Исполнение политики	3
	3.5
Примечание:	
1-начальная стадия	
2-стадия развития	
3-стадия сплочения	
4- стадия зрелости	

Представление результатов

0-отсутствует/ незначительно; 1- начальная стадия;
2 – стадия развития;
3- стадия сплочения; 4 – стадия развития



Итого:



(0-4)	интерпретация:	Рекомендации:	Индикатор/ фаза:
0-0.9	Недостаточно информации для оценки	Неоходимы радикальные меры с т-зр орг. структуры	формирование
1.0-1.9	<i>Слабые навыки/ нет навыков</i>	Необходимы радикальные изменения	Начальная стадия
2.0-2.9	<i>Ограниченные навыки</i>	Необходимы значительные изменения	Стадия развития
3.0-3.9	<i>Значительные навыки</i>	Необходимо незначительное вмешательство	Стадия сплочения
4.0	<i>Видимые/ существенные навыки институционал.</i>	<i>Нет необходимости во вмешательстве</i>	Стадия развития

Разработка плана действий

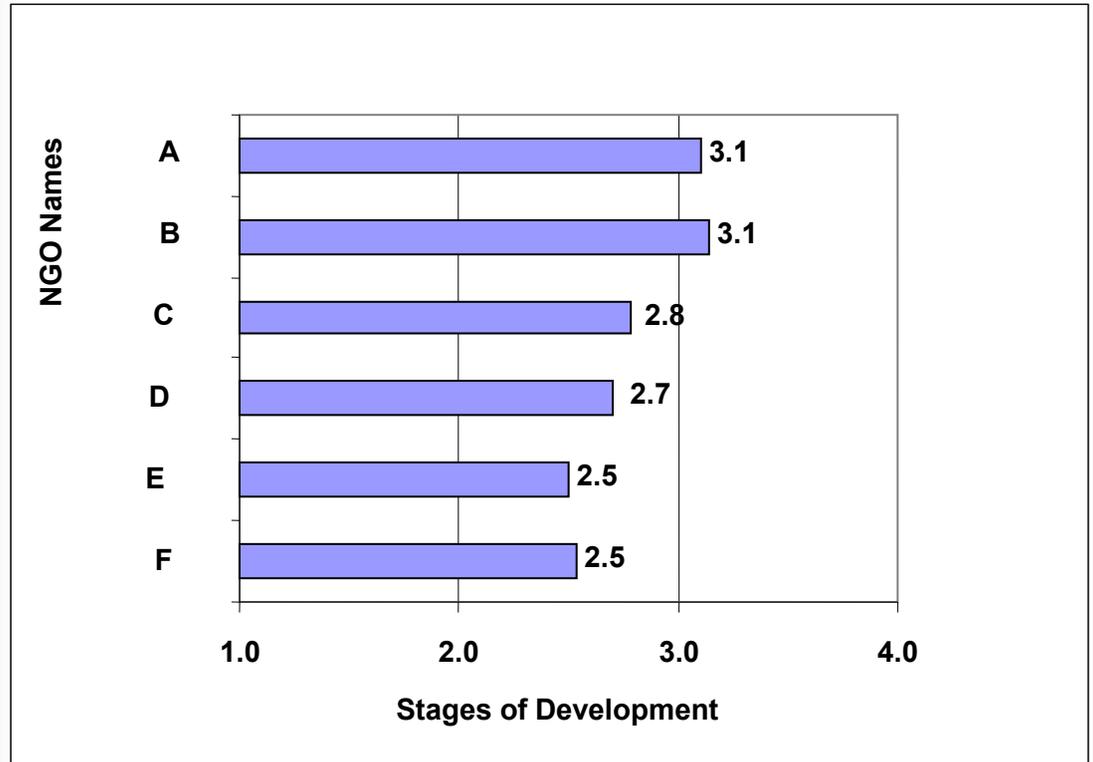


<i>что?</i>	<i>как?</i>	<i>кто?</i>	<i>когда?</i>

Advocacy Capacity Assessment Score (baseline)

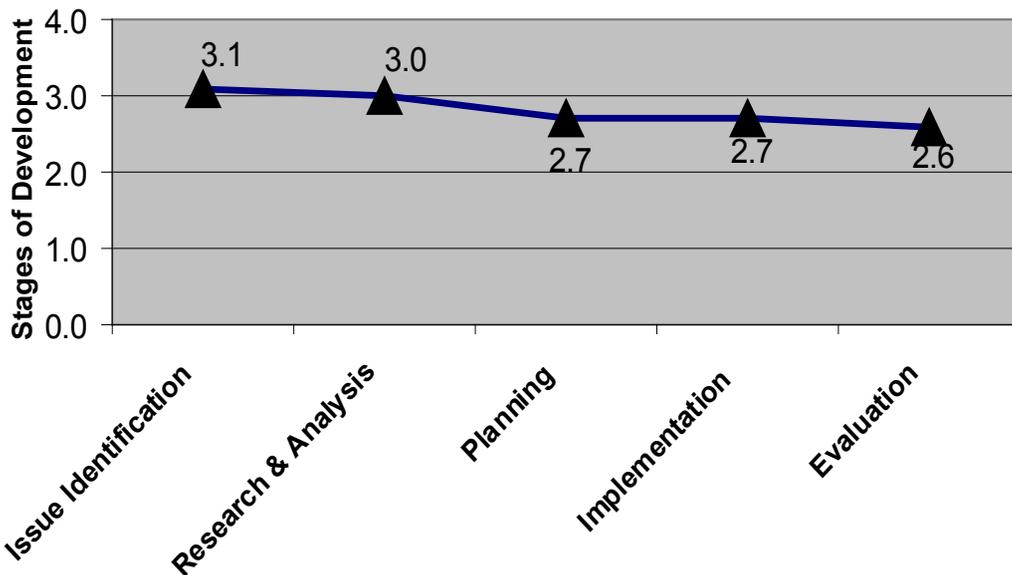
	Issue Identification	Research & Analysis	Planning	Implementation	Evaluation	Average by Grantee
A	3.3	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.1
B	3.4	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
C	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.8
D	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.7
E	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.5
F	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5
Average by area	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	10 2.8

Advocacy Capacity Assessment: Core Advocacy NGOs



Advocacy Competency Areas: 6 core NGOs

Advocacy Competency Areas: 6 Core NGOs



Nº	Organization /leader	Region /City	Advocacy sector	Target group	Outputs/Outcomes/Impacts	Source of funding	Cooperation with Government	Media coverage	Methods of conducting advocacy activities	Time frame	Web-site	Source
Nº	Organization/leader	City	Advocacy sector	target group	Activity results	Source of funding	Cooperation with Government	Media coverage	Methods of conducting advocacy activities	Time frame	Web-site	Source
1	"Minber" zhurnalsterdi koldau ortalygy	Almaty	Media education, media right	Kazak language mass media	Seminar- training: «Implementation of new media technologies into Kazak language mass media practice» (Almaty, May 2010), «Telecommunication and new media» (Shymkent, October 2010), «Regional journalism and new media» (Taldykorgan, November 2010), « Implementation of new media technologies into Kazak language mass media practice»(Almaty and Astana, 2011). Round table «The ways of solution and development of Kazak content in Internet» (June 2011). First open non official international conference «Blogcamp - blogkuryltai» (2010) was conducted.	President fund on state language support, «Kar Tel» company with trade brand «Beeline», US Embassy	President fund on state language support	Republic and regional mass media, internet resources	Conducting of training, seminars, conferences; Internet resources in Kazak language development	Jan. 2009 - present	www.minber.kz	031.doc
2	Adil Soz International Foundation for the Protection of Freedom of Speech / Tamara Kaleyeva	Almaty	Protection of the rights and interests of mass media employees, internet users	journalists, internet users, government agencies	took part in the work of bill "On Television and radio broadcasting", prepared appeal to the President regarding delay of adoption of a bill "On Television and radio broadcasting" till the election of mazhilismen (№47). Appeared on VI Forum of european and asian mass media in Astana (discussed various results and problems of media development) №46. Conducted press conference devoted media development and challenges in KZ (№46). Took part in the press conference of governing body of "Stan production" studio and victim journalists regarding attacks on journalists(№42). Advocacy against the blocking of "Live Journal" and to protect the rights of internet users (№33). Conducted seminar "What the judicial reporter must know?", proposed to create Guildship of judicial reporters; monitors violations of journalists' rights (№25); published experts comments on bill "On Television and radio broadcasting" (№30), presented proposals on amendments to the draft bill "On Television and radio broadcasting", to add registration of electronic mass media (№31). Conference on legislative reform related to freedom of expression in Kazakhstan was held on 12 July 2012 with focus on such topics as the need to decriminalize libel and defamation, the regulation of moral compensation claims, the access to information draft law, and the implementation of the law of television and radio broadcasting. Co-organized by the OSCE Centre in Astana, the Article 19 Global Campaign for Free Expression, and the Adil Soz with the support of the Embassy of Norway in Kazakhstan. (Panorama # 27, 13.07.12; Official website of OSCE Centre in Astana)	IFEX, OSCE, SFK	Ministry of Communications, Embassies	Panorama	Research, legal consultations, working groups, publishing appeals, etc.		http://www.adilsoz.kz	
3	ADIL-ARKA, Regional mass media support	Petropavlovsk	Protection of freedom of speech	mass media	Appeal to the Parliament on the bill "On Television and radio broadcasting" (№35)			Panorama	Conferences, forums, assistance in conducting media activities			
4	Akmola regional public association «Consumers' Advocate».	Astana	Protection of consumer rights	citizens of the RoK	Annually provides legal assistance to 250-700 citizens, takes up to 90 civil cases per year	European Commission, Department of internal policy of Akimat of Astana	Parliament of the RoK (in working groups), Ministry of Environment of the RoK, Ministry of Culture of the RoK, local government	local mass media	Public hearings, expert evaluation, monitoring, litigation	Dec. 1996 - present		059.docx
5	Anti-AIDS	Pavlodar	Protection of people living with HIV, commercial sex workers	drug addicts, commercial sex workers, men having sex with men	Introduced recommendations to the Report on situation with the rights of lesbians, gays, bisexuals, transgenders in Kazakhstan (2010)		Internal Affairs Department, Department of Labour and Social Protection, Department of Internal Policy ofn Pavlodar	newspaper "Gorodskaya nedelya", web sites: www.labris.kg; www.lgbt.kz	monitoring of LGBT rights; contests, conferences, seminars, lectures, publications	Dec 1997 present		075.doc
6	Ar.Rukh.Khak. Public Fund/Toregozhina	Almaty	Protection of human rights and due process of law; elections monitoring (parliament 2012)	Citizens of the RoK (voters, students, migrants, others)	Memorandums with the Commission on Human Rights under the President of the RoK in the field of protection of human rights and National Centre for human rights in the field of observance and protection of the rights and freedoms of the students and youth; Projects: «Constitutional court - indispensable attribute of democratic state» (2001-2003); «Women in politics» - pre-election technologies (2003); «Dauys» - protection of the rights of voters, Youth movement "Kakhar" (2004); «Youth for honest elections» (2005); «Students for the open budget» (2006); Summer school of democracy for youth (2007); Creation of ombudsmen in institutions of higher education of 3 cities: Astana, Karaganda and Semipalatinsk (2008); «Creating Association of students ombudsmen from 10 institutions of higher education of Almaty» (2008-2012); «Active student Poland-KZ-KG» (2009); «Shanyrak-our common house. Solution of domestic migrants problems» (2008-2010).	European Commission	The Commission on Human Rights under the President of RoK, the National Centre for human rights, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Justice of the RoK, Central election committee	Mass media, Internet	Campaigns and actions in support of citizens' interests, free legal aid, debates, polls among the population, surveys, monitoring	Dec 1999 present	www.arukh.ak.org	017.doc
7	ARGO, Association of Civil Society Development	Almaty	Civil Society	NGO, local authorities, initiative groups	Speaker on the "Youth NGO in Republic of Kazakhstan:challenges and possibilities" round table (№41 dated 21.10.11). 4-days seminar for representatives of non-governmental sector in the framework of the project on increasing of population trust to local authorities (№36)	EC, USAID	Akimat of Almaty	Panorama	support of resource centres for NGO, mobilization of NGO activities in promotion of civil initiatives		http://argon.et.org	

8	AR-NAMYS, Republican Public Union of Teachers	Almaty	education	teachers, young students	Spoke in the Club of Institute of Political Decisions at the meeting concerning conditions, problems and perspectives of state - private partnership development in the field of preschool education (No. 45 dated 18.11.11). Appeared on discussions of abolition of correspondence education (against), suicide problems among teenagers, other.			Panorama					
9	Association of charity organizations	Almaty	civil society, charity development	NGO, state authorities, vulnerable segments of the population	Advocated for amendments to the bill on advertisement (5 % of a broadcasting time or the main printing area, intended for advertizing should be given for social advertizing. These services are to be provided for free); idea of creating information web-site on charity; 1st international conference "Charity in Kazakhstan" (No. 18). Amendments are adopted to the Code of RoK "On marriage and family" in the part concerning adoption. Implementation of the first stage of the project "I want to live too".	Foundation of the First President		Panorama		2010-present			
10	Assistance in education system reform and protection of children's rights	Astana	Education	Parents, children, educational employees	Participant and speaker of round table "Models of secondary school corporate management and public participation" (№32)			Panorama					
11	Association for protection of Astana entrepreneurs rights	Astana	protection of rights and liberties of entrepreneurship	small and medium-sized business, potential entrepreneurs	The subcontractor of "Pragma" Corporation in the frame Business environment improvement project (2007-2010); Expert group on revision and optimization of allowing documents, created under the Ministry of economic development and trade of RK with purpose of reduction of permits and procedures up to 30 % both on national and local levels (2009-2010). Project «Development of directory materials on opening and conducting family business, choice of profession and various life experiences solution» (2010)	USAID, state	Ministries of Labour and social protection, of economic development and trade of RK; Entrepreneurship and industry administration of Akimat of Astana		legislation work, independent legal expertise, cooperation with state authorities, consulting and marketing services to SME, meetings, round tables, publishing of information materials, contests	Oct 1999-present	http://asp-astana.kz/		
12	Association of Afghan war veterans "Ardaer"				one of the organizers of right-of-center movement "Uly Dala" (№39)			Panorama					
13	Association of AIDS organization "Zholdas"	Shymkent	Public health; Representation and protection of the interest of AIDS service organization	HIV and AIDS infected	Social assistance and support to people with HIV/AIDS	Global Fund; PSI; Regional centre on prevention of AIDS; Internal policy department of Shymkent; Regional centre of formation of healthy life style	Internal policy department of SKO and internal policy offices of Shymkent	local newspapers	NGO participation in formation of lots and in reforming of state social contracting; assistance in treatment and social psychological rehabilitation, as well as legal and social assistance to HIV and AIDSinfected people	Dec 2007-present		036.doc	
14	Association of business women in Kostanayskaya oblast	Kostanai	Economic and politic development of women in Kostanayskaya oblast	women, youth	Centre of social support of young married couples; Centre of economic education of disabled people (in cooperation with PO «Umit-Nadezhda»); organization and conducting of I-II international debate contest (Theme- gender policy); Project «20 parks and avenues of «Mother and child» by the 20th anniversary of Independence of Kazakhstan», trainings, republic seminars	state social contracting, PO «Young Leaders of Kostanai», USAID, PO «Association of business women in Kos. oblast, International organization of labour	Internal policy department of Kostanai oblast, National Commission of women and family and demographic problem under the Akim of Kostanai oblast		Local and republic training seminars, trainings for women, representatives of MSB; contests, debates	Nov 2008-present		S_017.doc	
15	Association of business women of Karabalyk district	v.Karabalyk/ Kostanai region	Gender policy, civil initiatives and enterprise development, innovation, assistance in social and public problem solution.	women of district and oblast	The project «Development of a civil initiative in the village» (about 300 rural residents through public hearings, trainings, seminars and meetings received knowledge on NGO possibilities and methods of solution of existing problems in the village. 7 leader groups in rural districts are created to solve the problems of rural communities, to improve the quality of life in the village. 2 NGO in the village will be registered. Skills of self-organizing of the population in rural areas are created. (2010)	social contracting	Local government, Department of Internal Policy		public hearings, trainings, seminars and meetings, consultations	2008		S_016.doc	
16	Association of business women of Zhambyl oblast		gender policy, civil society	Women, children	Round tables: «Gender equality: extension of the rights and possibilities of women in Kazakhstan» and other; Regional conference: «Formation of Healthy life style: problems and perspectives»; dispute «Large families: for and against», other	state order	Department of Internal Policy		Presenting analytical data on amending laws and resolutions, proposing amendments to legislation; individual consultations	1997		S_044.doc	
17	Association of education employees "Mektep"	Kokshetau	Education	Parents, children, educational employees	Participant and speaker on round table "Models of secondary school corporate management and public participation" (№32)			Panorama					
18	Association of enterprises of impeccable business / Svetlana Romanovskaya	Almaty	providing condition for economic safety, reliability and transparency of the market through formation of civilized relationships on the market of goods and services, and support of socially responsible business	entrepreneurs, business	conducted IV international forum "Factors that impacted on competitiveness" forum (№46). Project National Quality Mark «Perfection». Issue of journal "Better Review".	League of consumers of Kazakhstan, Foundation of the first President of the RoK	Akimat of Almaty and PDP "Nur Otan"	Panorama	Legal protection, litigation. Development and expertise of agreements. Business legal support. Support of business and personal negotiations, legal expertise of various documentation. Protection of objects of intellectual property. Oral and written legal consultations. Pre judicial analysis and adjustment of disputes - mediation. Improvement of present legislation.	1996-present	http://apbb.kz/		
19	Association of Entrepreneurship assistance of Kostanai oblast	Kostanai	small and medium entrepreneurship	business entities; Entrepreneurs, employed in industry, craftsmanship, human services, agriculture and agrarian industry	According to Association recommendations changes to the Tax Code of RK were added, the questions of licensing of small and medium-sized entrepreneurs were specified, amendments to the RoK legislation on state control and supervision in entrepreneurship were added	state authorities of oblast	all expert and mobile groups under the local government of Kostanai and oblast	«Nasha Gazeta», «KONTUR» and web-site	appeal to state authorities: daily meetings in financial police of oblast	March 2001-present	aspredko.n g.kz	038.doc	
20	Association of producers of western kazakhstan region «ZAMAN»	Uralsk	SME, civil society	NGO, business, population	the founder of "Civil alliance" since 2009; participation in different commissions under the Akim of the city on problems of business and civil society; as part of Atameken union conducted activities on strengthening of public organizations to support and protect entrepreneurs. Association initiated a number of recommendations and amendments to acting NGO, to bills through accredited Atameken union in the Government.		Akimat, Entrepreneurship and industry administration of WKO, internal policy department of WKO, Tax Committee of WKO, Department of Customs control and other		conducting round tables, seminars, explanation of legislation on entrepreneurship and non-governmental sector not only in town but also in the country. Participation in social activities	2004		S_041.doc	

21	Association of school public organizations	Almaty	Education	schools, parental NGO	Research on understanding and need of tutorial board in schools. Participant and speaker at the round table "Models of secondary school corporate management and public participation", recommendations (№32)			Panorama	ecology, work with parental NGO in schools			
22	Association of social and legal protection of retired people of Kazakhstan "Generation"	Almaty	Social and legal protection of pensioners of RK	Pensioners of Kazakhstan	Resolution that the allowances could be paid to pensioners who were born till 1937 and were rear workers is adopted; work on methodology	Charitable fund ICCO Netherlands (completed its work in RK in 2011), Counterpart Kazakhstan	Government of RK, Akimats, Parliament, Public Board under the Ministry of social protection (membership), Board of aged people under the UN (membership)	Newspapers «Vremya», «Pravda Kazakhstan», «Caravan», «Delovaya Nedelya»; TV Channels «KTK» and «STV»; annual issue of brochure and information bulletin (information is distributed to 23 cities of Kazakhstan, to Russia, Belarus and Ukraine)		present	http://potok.nie.academy.kz	008.doc
23	Association of social employees, disabled people and volunteers (PO ASRIV)	Almaty	Protection of the rights of vulnerable group of population	disabled people, aged people, children, orphans	development of additions and changes to the bill of RK "Concerning social protection of disabled people", "On special social services", "On population employment", "On social medical and pedagogical correctional support of disabled children». Project on modernization of social area (2009-11, in partnership with NGO "Vozrozhdenie" and League of women of a creative initiative); research was conducted, recommendations on legislation were directed to parliament and government, many of them were added to the National plan of action on introduction of the UN Convention on the rights of disabled people; work in public councils at Akimat; publishing activities; seminars; work in working groups on standards of services development	EC, OSCE ODIHR	local authorities: EKO, Karaganda oblast, Almaty, Almaty oblast	personal magazine «Social work –social services»	round tables, public hearings, social surveys, legislation	Apr 2006 - present		073.doc
24	Association of tax payers of Kazakhstan (ANK)	Almaty	protection of legal rights and interests of tax payers	tax payers	Held round table in Astana on simplification of procedures of administrative proceedings, as well as voluntary elimination and bankruptcy of tax payers No. 48 dated 09.12.11. Meeting-discussion (04.11.11) with representatives of Tax committee of the Ministry of Finance to discuss issues of taxation administration; (No. 44 dated 11.11.11). Participant and speaker of Kazakhstan New Grows Forum (No. 37). Conference organization devoted to some aspects of the international taxation in Kazakhstan with participation of the representatives of Ministry of Finance, Tax Committee, "Ernst &Young", KIMEP, other; discussion of legislation amendments, Customs Union in the field of tax and customs, other (No. 35).		Ministries: of Finance of the RoK, of Industry and new technologies of the RoK, of economic development and trade of the RoK	panorama	Participation in legislative work- working groups on development of bills concerning taxation; Letter to state authorities on behalf of ANK with request for explanation of controversial tax questions; conducting the conferences, round tables, forums on taxation issues; conducting research "Monitoring of quality of tax authorities services", other.	2005- present	http://www.taxpayers.kz/	
25	Association of young deputies of Kazakhstan	kokshetau	activation of civil society and public authorities	young deputies, local public authorities, active youth	project "Formation of a youth personnel reserve of candidates for maslikhat deputies of all levels" (task for elections in maslikhats 2012 to prepare 500 young candidates, 1500 propagandists and to achieve that not less than 150 candidates must win the elections) No. 43			Panorama	preparation of a youth personnel reserve, monitoring, analysis and valuation of young deputies activity, propaganda work with electorate, social questioning		http://amd.kz	
26	Association of young professionals	Almaty	Involvement of young professionals in civil society construction	perspective youth	projects with international organizations were implemented; speaker of the round table "government program of Housing maintenance and utilities board for 2011-2020: reality and feasibility" (№37)	Commission of the European Communities; NED; Embassy of the USA in Kazakhstan; Embassy of the Kanada; Embassy of the Netherlands		has own multiaddress information delivery: young_professionals_kz@yahoogroups.com		July 2005 present	www.kyrs.kz	118.pdf
27	Associations of Internet editors				Appeared on VI Forum of european and asian mass media in Astana (discussed results and problems of different mass media development) №46			Panorama				
28	Associations of parents of disabled children (ARDI)	Almaty	Protection of the rights and interests of people with disabilities and their families	talented and extraordinary but disabled children	Organization of charity events, press conferences, assistance in opening of constantly operating recreation center for disabled (No. 31). Opened "Center of creative and physical development for disabled children and youth" (2004) ". 25 room house with available infrastructure for wheelchair (2010) is constructed, initiated by "ARDI". "Center for day stay" and "Family support service" (2009). Legal support of "ARDI" (2007). other.	ATF Bank, state order		Panorama	Legal consultations, trainings, work of the centre of people with disabilities, charity events	1991- present	http://ardi.kz/	
29	Birlestik	Semey	Protection of the rights and interests of the victims of nuclear ground	residents, disabled people, victims of nuclear ground	13 projects were implemented (information, educational, consulting, medical and social, charitable)				information, educational, consulting, medical and social, charitable programs	Apr 2005 - present		096.doc
30	Bureau of intellectual property (BIP)	Almaty	protection of intellectual property and neighboring rights	enterpreneurs, inventors	participation in press conferences, particularly raise issues of medicine and corruption (№23).			Panorama				
31	Civic Activity, Foundation (Grajdanskaya aktivnost') / leader Muratbek Ketebaev	Almaty	support of democracy reforms	the whole society	statements in defence of detained political activists			Panorama 30/03/2012	press conferences			
32	Coalition public monitoring "Sailau"; 1.Ar.Rukh, Khak (Hounour, Spirit, Dignity); 2.Fund of parliament development; 3.Mon. Information service; 4.Liberty; 5.Echo		elections monitoring		participated in monitoring of elections to the parliament in January 2012				press conference; elections report			Panorama, 27 Jan 2012

33	Consumer League of Kazakhstan /Svetlana Romanovskaya	Almaty	protection of consumers' rights	consumers	conducted IV international forum "The factors influencing on competitiveness", according results the proposals directed to harmonious combination of country competitiveness growth in the world and increase of life standards of the population of Kazakhstan (No. 46). 816 trials were won in court by league specialists. Total amount of the material damage compensations to consumers is 150 168 060 tg, for moral compensations is 70 118 280 tg. Carried out independent expertise of different goods and services to uncover defective products or services two 2 a month, results are published on web site. Hotline. Took part in development of 37 bills, including the Law «On protection of consumers' rights», «On non-profit organizations», Tax code, State standards of goods and services quality, the Law «On trade», Civil code, Civil and procedural code, Criminal Code, Law «On advertizing» etc.		akimat of Almaty and PDP "Nur Otan", National Board under the President of RK, Public Chamber under the Mazhilis of the RK Parliament, CIS Coordination Board on protection of the rights of consumers, Chairman - Commission on lawmaking and norm making activities in Parliament of RK	Panorama	Representation of the consumers' interests and rights (their unions, associations) in state authorities. Analysis of current legislation, influenced on consumers' interests and development of its improvement proposals. Lawful education of consumers (trainings and seminars), Magazines issue («Better Review» and other.), manuals, collection of bills, bulletins and other.	1995-present	http://www.potrebitel.kz/	
34	Corporate fund «Active youth of the district after Gabit Musrepov»	Район имени Габита Мусрепова, с. Новошымское	Public health, education, protection of the rights of children and their parents	parents and their children, aged citizens	Created Children's and parents' club «Zvezdochka»	PF «Bota» (grant)	department of social program and socila protection of regional maslikhat	local mass media	healthy life style action; sport actions; organization of children's leisure; discussions	2010 - present		122.doc
35	Demos	Atyrau	human rights, civil society		proposals of joining of Kazakhstan to Council of Europe, possibility of opening doors into the Strasbourg court on human rights (Panorama №30,2011). Appeal to N. Nazarbayev with request to restore justice in "case of lawyer Sokolova", who defended interests of the "Karazhanbasmunai" company employees			Panorama				
36	Diabetic association of RK	Almaty	public health, civil society development	people suffering from diabetes, state authorities	Expressed disagreement with approaches to insulin tender purchase, written and oral address to Ministry of Health of RK and state company "SK-Farmalsiya" (No. 37). The letter to the Minister of public health of RK on the threshold of formation of the budget for purchases realization for 2012 with request to include some items of expenditure. Report of the Commission on Human Rights under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On situation with human rights in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2010». Round table "Situation review of diabetes in Kazakhstan", other.	«ExxonMobil Kazakhstan Inc.», IDF, WHO, IDAA, Soros Foundation - Kazakhstan, Counterpart Consortium/USAID, other	Commission on human rights under the President of RK, Parliament, Mazhilis, Ministry of Public Health of RK, ministry of Education, culture and sports, Domestic policy department of Akimat of Almaty	Panorama	Round tables, public hearings, forums, medicines provision, work with government, preparation of reports	1995-present	http://www.dark-diabet.kz	
37	Eastern Kazakhstan branch of Association of initiative schools of the ROK	Semei	Secondary and higher education	Teachers and students of secondary school	Creation of 4 directions of children's mass media on the basis of local mass media (TV, radio, publishing almanac (2011).	PF «Bota»	Education		development of school programs, debate promotion	1998 - present	http://mo-damolodezh.ucoz.ru	023.doc
38	Echo / Pavel Lobachev	Almaty	media, elections, transparency of extractive industries	NGOs, voters, community	more than 20 projects implemented; Coalition of NGOs created to monitor transparency and accountability of extractive industries and the Government	USAID, European Commission	Ministry of Justice, Central Election Committee, Ministry of Oil and Gas, Ministry of Finances, National Council of the ROK	press conferences, PR-campaign, interviews, events	Legal support and consultations, legislative work, election monitoring, creating public councils.		www.echo.kz	094.doc
39	Education for disabled students	kostanai	Assistance to disabled people in receiving higher and secondary specialized education and advancement of their professionalism, qualification, personal growth and psychological support	disabled students, more than 200 people	Project "With confidence into the future" progressively continues during 10 years; «From heart to heart» (2006), the way to success» (2007), «Conducting sociological research on HLS problems» (2009).	state order	Domestic policy administration of Akimat of Kostanaiskaya oblast		Assistance to disabled people, legislation; Protection of the rights and interests, assistance in social adaptation and job placement of disabled people; Participation in improvement of social and cultural and consumer services, living conditions of disabled people	2004		S_018.doc
40	Entrepreneurs and employers Union of Aktobe oblast, SMEDA	Aktobe	protection of entrepreneurs' rights and interests	Subjects of small and medium entrepreneurship	founder of 6 funds; combines 170 leaders of yprivately owned enterprise, associations, public associations, also farmers and individual entrepreneurs; proposals to legislation are introduced		tax committee, departments of finance police, customs control, State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance Department, DIA, transportation procurator's office, regional natural monopolies and competitiveness protection administration, regional department of architecture, employment and social programs coordination administration	republic and regional mass media	proposals to the legislation of the ROK preparation; seminars, meetings, round tables, meeting ewoth banking officers, city authorities, legal consulting	Jan. 1993 - present		119.JPG
41	Equally Equal, PA	Almaty	Public healthm protection of the rights of youth and vulnerarable groups	Vulnerable youth, PLWH	Project «Organization of information and communication campaign on advocacy of PLWH in the ROK» (2008); Project «Excluding of the article 116 from CC of the ROK» (the aim is not achieved, 2010) ; Legal actions on prohibition of programs on closing opium replacement therapy	AFEW; CAAP;state (state social contracting)	Parliament of the ROK.Ministry of education and science of the ROK.Ministry of public health, centres AIDS and HLS. Akimats	Kazakhstan press club	Education programs, legal actions, forums, round tables, conferences mass media education (in collaboration with UNESCO, BBC)	1997 - present		022.docx
42	Ereymennin Kyzdary	Ereymntau/Akmola region	Social and economic, ecological, legal development of rural region	Rural residents of 4 villages and distric centre	Counselling office: projects: «Development of infrastructure of rural women NHO in Ereymantau region, Akm. Obl.», «Reflection of the black alder-tree in crystal light of Chimbulak river»				Project implementation, protection of the rights of rural residents	Nov 1999 - present		S_003.doc

43	For future HIV+children Orken	Shymkent	Human rights, public health	Children living with HIV, orphans with HIV, parents with HIV	Social bureau «Balakai» (clients-180 children and their parents);sewing rooms for HIV infected were opened in Kazygurt, Sairam and Dostyk districts of SKO. Lessons on «incorrect information worse than HIV» for more than 1500 students of the city and the region were conducted. Information campaign "Incorrect information worse than HIV" involved more than 100.000 residents of the city and the region; Actions «it can happen to anyone» in the framework of the project «Stop STIGMA»for the action logo was developed; Program «Transmission of HIV from mother to child», assistance for pregnant women before and after delivery	AIDS Fund East-West, European Union, fund «Bota»	Commission on women and demographic policy» under Akim EKO		information campaign	nov. 2008 -present		046.doc
44	Freedom House in Kazakhstan /Viacheslav Vuacheslavovich Abramov		basic political freedoms; human rights		prepare publish KZ section of "Nations in Transit"			Respublika; all major opposition outlets	publicaitons; public statements; presentations			
45	Future in hands of the youth, PO	Almaty	Civil society, rights and interests of the youth	active youth	Co-organizers of the contest "I am a father" . aimed at social problems of modern fathers (№41 dated 21.10.11), co-organizers of the week of entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan. Organizers of the contest of social advertizing			Panorama		2009-present		
46	GLOBUS, Centre of ecological and legal initiatives, PO	Atyrau	Development of civil activity of population of Caspian region, conducting of independant ecological expertise	scientists, independant experts, consulting companies, teachers, youth, users of natural resources, business sector, state authorities.	Public hearings on oil projects (2002-2006), on problems of elimination of oil spill in the Caspian Sea and project on protection of environment rights of population of Caspian region (Apr2004, June 2008), public ecological expertise of oil projects (2007-2008)	«YSS Support Service» Ltd., «KazEcologia» JSC, OSCE, UNDP	Ministries of environment protection, of agriculture of the RoK		Ecological expertise of oil projects, monitoring, research, ecological camp for students of applied ecology faculty, ecotourism development(2010), seminars, trainings	March2001 - present		S_007.doc
47	Gulzar, PO	Almaty	Ecology, education	Youth, state authorities, parental community, mass media. More than 10000 people coverage in republic	Series of organizational and practical measures taken on biodiversity of plant life reservation "amazing world of flowers». Conducting organizational and practical activities on improving ecological culture of population r	state social contracting	Internal policy department of Almaty; Ministry of culture and information of the RoK	scientific journal «Gulstan»	consultations and education on environment protection questions, practical lessons, trainings, round tables, scientific conferences; creation for state organizations educational programs, practical courses; active work with mass media	2006 - present	Gulstan.kz	S_046.doc
48	Healthy Asia	Almaty	Public Health	patients with cancer and their families, women	participation in press conferences, issues on abolition of quota for people with cancer are questioned, concerning need of the law on protection of the rights of patients (№23). Hotline. National program of awareness of cancer diseases. School of patient. School of breast physician. Screening program "Healthy Asia with LG for women health"	LG, the Foundation of the First President , MSD Vostok B.V., ZENTIVA company; others	Ministry of Public health; education and science, justice; culture and information; tourism and sports; labour and social protection of population; economic and budget planning; finance of the RoK	Panorama, Rakhata TV , Astana tv company	Information campaign, preventive measures, diagnostics, legal and medical assistance for people with cancer			http://www.fza.kz/page.php
49	Independent generation of Kazakhstan, Youth public association	Atyrau	democratic and sustainable public and state management development with wide participation of RK youth on the base of legal, social, economic, cultural values	students and youth; NGO occupied in youth problems; journalists writing on social questions	Initiative of creation of multilateral council on socila investments and development as one of the factors providing transparency extracting companies activity. Projects implemented: "Transperancy and accountability of institutes of higher education as objective condition ofincreasing of higher education quality 2009-2011 . (publication), "Analysis and monitoring ofeffectiveness of state program of rural territories development for 2004-2010.", "Increasing of local authorities role in budget process of RK" (2008),and other (more details on web site)	Soros Foundation Kazakhstan, Fund "Eurasia-Central Asia"	Regional Akimat	Newspapers: "Prikaspiyskaya Kommuna", "Ak-Zhayk", "Kazakhstanskaya Pravda", "Аден-Орда", "Атырау", IA CaspioNews	Monitoring, researches, assessment, laws analysis, report publications. Debatesn information campaigns, round tables	2005-present	http://www.npk.kz	S_005.doc
50	Info Plus Taraz	Taraz	media; development and implementation of information and telecommunication technologies	Young activists; juornalists; bloggers; PR; children from needy families and orphanages; aged people; needy citizens	Impact assessment of the law of Kazakhstan chairmanship in OSCE, (Bill of Internet control in Kazakhstan); collection of the signatures against blocking Internet web sites and blogs in Kaakhstanprojects implementation	UNICEF-Kazakhstan; Embassy of the Netherlands, USA; Eurasia Foundation, fund of F.Ebert, Soros Foundation -Kazakhstan, Akimat of Taraz, Children's fund UNICEF, American Councils on International education (Flex), Domestil policy department of Akimat of Zhambyl oblast, Representative office of "Internews Network" in Kazakhstan of ASAlD grant	City and regional Akimat	Seminars- training for mass media	conducting of press conferences,conferences and round tables, meetings of discussion club; creation of working groups, conducting negotiations and and getting in touch with state authorities, local foreign organizations, monitoring, assessment,publishing activity; publishing of books, reports, brochures, bulletins, creation and support of information web site	June 2006 - present	Videoblogs LariSha: http://lari-ashat.com/ , http://lari-ashat.wordpress.com/ , http://polixro.livejournal.com/	063.doc
51	Internation fund of Aral rescue	Almaty	water resources and environment management		analysis of water reserves in ice-flow was made; proposals on modernized irrigation and drainages systems, search of new approach to water resources management were carried out; creation of information system on water and land resources condition in Central Asia;transparent in content, available for regional water users and reflecting all actual data(№31)			Panorama				http://www.ec-fas.org/

52	International charitable fund «Children of Chernobyl and Aral» representative office of PO in Kyzylorda	Кызылорда	Protection of rights of disabled children	disabled children (in Kyzylorda oblast)	projects: "child in trouble – leucosis" (social services for oncological children), "Aral – Ecology – Children" (more than 600 children with chronic diseases were examined), "Inclusive education – YES!" (effective model of cooperation state authorities, business structures, NGO in regions was created; model of the pilot school of inclusive education on the base of mini centre secondary school #233 for 2 children with speech deflection was created, (2009-2010), "Parental bridge" (recommendations on protection of disabled children rights in public health on regional level were developed; in 2012 2 stage of the project on creation of conditions for receiving of qualitative medical services for disabled children were worked out on regional level with proper budget financing is to start, 2011)	Fund "Bota"(grant), Cоunerpart Consortium Kazakhstan, Corporate Fund "Iglilik", Soros Foundation - Kazakhstan	State authorities		recommendation to the government;social projects in the field of public health and education	Nov. 2000 - present		015.doc
53	International Union of disabled people, protection of the rights of consumers and natural resources users	Pavlodar	civil society, human rights	individual citizens, (disabled people and single aged people)	control of monitoring and assessment of social services presented by the state in Pavlodar and Pavlodar oblast; «Monitoring and assessment of social services presented by the state» is implemented, the work in 7 State institutes of social services for population is conducted; 1305 citizens questioning of individual assistants was conducted;.	state social contracting	SA «employment and social program coordination in Ppavlodar oblast.; SA «Department of employment and social programs» Lebyazhinsky district; SA «Department of employment and social programs» Aksu; SA « Department of employment and social programs of Pavlodar»	monitoring	June 2007 - present		047.doc	
54	Internews Kazakhstan	Almaty	developing independent media in Kazakhstan	media	Advocated for amendments into the Broadcasting Law, prepared appeal to the President on this law (№47 or 02.12.11). Worked in the working group. Also, participated in making amendments into the Media Law and Internet Law.	USAID, European Commission, Counterpart International		Panorama	conferences, seminars, legal support, legal expertise		http://www.internews.kz/	
55	Kazakhstan association of entrepreneurs	Караганда	Human Rights	businesses	Code of honour of entrepreneurs was developed in 1999	state social contracting	local and republican state authorities	own newspaper "Nashe delo"	participation in conferences, round tables, conducted by local and republican state authorities	Dec. 1999 - present	www.kae.kz	043.doc
56	Kazakhstan association of protection of intellectual and neighbouring rights (intellectual property rights)	Almaty	intellectual property rights protection, counteraction piratical robbery	mass media, entrepreneurs, IT-specialists, residents, state authorities	participation in round table on intellectual property rights protection in information sphere (Panorama №19). In collaboration with Ministry of Justice appealed with initiative to change Criminal Code, as the result those changes were accepted in November 2005, in 2006–2008 about 2000 criminal cases were instituted. Participation in: working groups on changing the law «Concerning authorial and neighbouring rights» (2008); development of Regulations of internal audio video production and computer programs (2004), and other legislative acts		Committee on intellectual property rights of Ministry of Justice of the RoK, Department of Justice,	Panorama	Initiated raids on counterfeit withdrawal, participation in such raids. In administrative and criminal trials at all levels, from investigation to court. Organization of many international, republican and regional seminars and other activities.	2003- present	http://www.kazasp.kz/	
57	Kazakhstan educational society "Adilet"	Almaty	Education		Co-organizer of international conference "70 years since deportation and repressions" (№34)			Panorama				
58	Kazakhstan for ethical treatment of animals – Association of protection of the rights of the animals in Almaty	Almaty	zoo protection organization		in collaboration with PF «KARE-Care»: Initiated Open appeal of the citizens of RK to the President N.A.Nazarbaev with aim to pay attention of the authorities on problem of mass termination of outcast dogs and cats, and the need of urgent to pass the law which can assist in changing of the situation; collection of the signatures; directed to specialized ministries and departments of Kazakhstan developed project «Instructions of capture and keeping of neglected animals of the city and inhabited locality of RK», answer: given proposals will be directed to city akimats of the republic importance for consideration and taking measures on including them in to Regulations.		Ministry of Agriculture of the RoK		Appeal to the government; project development improving the situation			
59	KAZAKHSTAN INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND RULE OF LAW /E. Zhovtis- Chairman, Roza Akylybekova- Director	Almaty	Protection of the rights and interests of citizens	Representatives of civil society, employees of police and penitentiary system, special community	Performances against criminal and executive system transfer under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, press conference (No. 31). Performances, press conferences against tortures and others cruel, inhuman or degrading treatments and punishment. For 2010 - 70 complaints from the citizens who become subjects of tortures, all 70 cases were documented, meetings with victims of tortures; 7 cases of such incidents 2010 were instituted. Regarding Sandugash Iskanova the case was instituted with the formulation "became a subject of torture". The member of the Coalition "NGO against tortures" (Panorama No. 14). situation monitoring with liberty observance of peaceful assemblies in Kazakhstan (No. 13). The recommendation and proposals to the law «Concerning liberty of peaceful assemblies», other. Projects: « Education in the field of human rights for police officers ", " legal aid to refugees and the persons who are looking for a shelter, in Kazakhstan and to persons without citizenship ", " support of trials", other. The appeal to the authorities with a request to observe human rights at investigation of events in Zhanaozen. "Coalition against tortures" sent an appeal to the General prosecutors office on facts of tortures when the first cases of tortures became known. 30 out of 37 people accused under Zhanaozen case reported facts of tortures or abuse.	UNDEF UNHCR, Institute of the Open Society, European Union, represented by European Commission		Panorama, Respublica (29 jun 2012)	Protection of rights, information and monitoring centre, volunteering development, monitoring		http://www.bureau.kz	

60	Kazakhstan public fund of animals protection "KARE-Zabota"	Almaty	zoo protection organization		display of series of documentary movies of animal world and nature of the planet for schoolchildren and students (No. 35). In cooperation with PF «Kazakhstan for ethic treatment of animals – Society of protection of the rights of animals in Almaty»: developed project was sent to specialized ministries and departments of Kazakhstan () «Instructions on capture and keeping on neglected animals in cities and inhabited locality of RK», answer: given proposals will be directed to city akimats of the republic importance for consideration and taking measures on including them in to Regulations.: Initiated Open appeal of RK citizens to the President N.A.Nazarbaev. Prepared "The concept on changes added to the regulations of animals keeping in Almaty", which [regulations] were approved in July 2011 and caused a big resonance in society, many signatures are collected to support that.	IMAX "Kinopark 7" (Astana), «Forever-host» Ltd., «DreamLab Creative Ideas» Ltd., «Azia RC» Ltd., natural cosmetics producer L'Occitane, other	Ministry of Agriculture of the RoK	Panorama	education, lawmaking, assistance to the animals, collection of evidence of brutal treatment to animals		http://www.kare.kz/	
61	Kazakhstan zhastary (Youth of Kazakhstan)	Astana	protection of rights and liberties of the youth; religious rights	youth	appeal to the Prime Minister and parliament with demand of resignation of the chairman of Agency for Religious Affairs after passing the law "On religious activity and religious associations"	ministry of education and science (tender), ministry of culture (tender), Akimat of Astana (tender)	Human rights committee under the president of RK		appeal to the Prime Minister and parliament; criticism /comments to the law	June 2004 - present	Jastar.org	004.doc
62	Kazakhstan, Freedom association		human rights activity		Round table: "Youth on elections: active or ballast?" (21.12.11; legal problems of students in electoral period; according round table results there was proposed to create organization to protect electoral rights of the students; Panorama №50 dated 23.12.11)			Panorama				
63	Koatanai city voluntary association of disabled people	Костанай	protection of rights and interests of disabled people	invalids of 1, 2, 3, group; children invalids under 16	organization of transportation of invalids with dysfunction of locomotorium and accompanied them people by specialized transport, (Project cost is 9 280 000 tenge, coverage 5800 people); department of day stay type for invalid childrens with psychoneurologic diseases in Kostanai (Project cost is 4 953 000 tenge, coverage 15 children); social assistance at home (project cost - 2 761 000 tg, coverage 24 people.); maintenance of wheelchair (cost - 2 047 400 tg, coverage 599 wheelchairs)		ministry of labour and socila protection of the RoK population; housing commission on mortgage loans and lease habitation under Akimat of Kostanai; Department of sports and nphysical training; of culture of Akimat of Kostanai oblast	Presentation and protection of interests of invalids in state authorities, in public and other organizations; support in benefits realization; inform state authorities of problems and needs of disabled people, proposals introduction on their implementation; actions directed on health protection of disabled people, HLS promotion, creation of working conditions, familiarizing with the physical training and sports; support to employment of disabled people; participation in fight on elimination of production, ecological, social and other reasons of disability, and also public and social works	1999		S_019.doc	
64	KOMETES, public fund of poor eyesight disabled people	Almaty	protection of the rights and interests of disabled people	poor eyesight disabled people	press conference of participation of disabled people in election process and right of disabled people to be elected, appeal to the party "Nur Otan" with request to include the lists of this party of representatives disabled people or their organizations (№46 dted 25.11.11).			Panorama				
65	Kredo	Karaganda r	Changing of public opinion, preventative measures, protection of rights and support of socially vulnerable groups in spheres of HIV and c drug addiction		resource centre «School of volunteers»(2011), HIV, tuberculosis, venereal diseases 2011);	World Bank, fund BOTA, akimat of Karaganda, AFEW (AIDS Fund Vostok-Zapad), PRI (Prison International Reform), domestic policy department of Abai in Karagandinskaya oblast	city and regional akimats, ministry of information	tv programs on independent expertise results. Legal issues consulting	1999 - present		S_011.doc	
66	League of women of creative initiative		promotion of democratic reform and establishment of valuable protection system of children orphans	children in difficult life situation, without parental care, orphans from needy families; needy families; tutors, curators, patronage tutors, adopters, specialists in the field of shildhood protection	Partners of Social employees association , disabled people and volunteers in project on modernization of social sphere (project info see above), No. 47 dated 02.12.11. For the first time in Kazakhstan pilot project on introduction of a patronage system of education of orphans and children without parental support in Almaty (2005): today more than 2000 children are set; more than 600 experts involved in sphere of protection of the childhood are trained; Association of trustees of Almaty (2008) is created; 7 Clubs of mutual aid for tutorial families (2008-2009); creation PF «Union of trustees of Kazakhstan» (2009); Development of methods on development of alternative forms of orphan children settlement and their distribution in all regions of RK (10 methodical grants approved by MES RK); web site www.deti.kz with monthly mailing «The right of the child to grow in a family»; more than 1000 children are covered with trainings, actions, activities of professional guidance, violence prevention, legal training, etc.	UNICEF, UNIFEM, OSCE, MES, SIDA	Ministry of education and science of the RoK, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of internal affairs of the RoK	researches, lawmaking in protection of the rights of orphan children; legal assistance	1994-наст.сп.	http://www.deti.kz/		
67	League of young electors, /leader: Valery Bolodin	Almaty	Election rights; elections monitoring		participated in monitoring of elections to the parliament in January 2012				press conference; elections report		Panorama, 27 Jan 2012	
68	liberty / leader Galym Ageleuov	Almaty	elections monitoring		participated in elections monitoring to the parliament in January 2012				press conference; elections report		Panorama dated Jan 27, 2012	
69	Mugedek aley	Atyrau	Creation of conditions for disabled people integration into society	Disabled people of the city and oblast (500 according to the database)	Project «Fight with 3 footsteps or Atyrau - city without barriers», Action «Atameken - for children», other				Projects, contests, actions	Sep. 2002 present	S_006.doc	

70	NAMYS, Public association of disabled people, who has higher education /Kairat Imangaliyev	Almaty	Protection of rights and interests of disabled people	Disabled people	Proposals to "National plan of actions on rights observation and life standards improvement of disabled people for 2012-2018rr. (under government consideration /Parliament); lobbying Convention ratification of disabled people rights; Publications on disabled people rights; members of working groups on development /changes in bills: "On social protection of disabled people of the RoK", "On social services", Concerning , in republic and regional Programs on disabled people rehabilitation; 2-days school on Convention of rights of disabled people; questioning (1400 disabled people) on problem: 'corruption – assistance from the state'.		Ministry of labour and social protection of population. Ministries, Parliament, Akimats, Maslikhats	12 issues of bulletins Social protection (rus, kaz). In information network special group press_kz (consists of 20 mass media). Online journal (development)	Development of legislative bills and state programs; social programs monitoring; consultations, researches, publications of books, brochures; round tables	Nov. 2002 - present	www.disable.kz , www.namys.kz , www.namys.kz/disabled.kz	069.doc
71	Nation unity				Signed the appeal to the Prime Minister and deputies of Parliament with demand of resignation of chairman of the agency of religions after bill submitting to the parliament "On religious activity and religious associations" (№37)			Panorama				
72	National Analytical Information Resource (PA «NAIR»)	Shymkent	Civil Society	residents of settlements along planned international transit corridor Western Europe- Western China	Council on project discussion and monitoring «Western Europe- Western China» in EKO (2010); ecological posts «Turkestan» и «Ikan», also in auz Kazhymukhan, Kurlyk and misridistrict Yntymak of Shymkent. Policy realization on information revealing, policy on ecological safety, policy on forced resettlement and policy on cultural legacy reservation Of World Bank.		Ministry of transportation and communication of the RoK, Committee of motorways of Mintsatkom of the RoK, local Akimats	Videoportal «Stan TV», regional independent TV channel «Otyrar», Representative office «Internews Network» in Kazakhstan, regional independent newspaper «Rabat», republic independent issue «Karavan», regional issue «Oasis», web site «Tengrinews.kz».	Information support and Assistance, advocacy Campaigns, social and economic significant projects monitoring , creation of ecological posts, writing letters to state authorities	March 2009 - present		005.doc
73	National Association of TV and Radio Broadcasters of Kazakhstan (NAT)	Almaty	media, protection of rights and interests of independent regional broadcasting companies, access to information	broadcasting companies	influenced on government decision on privileged taxation prolongation for mass media (2003); alternative bill on media is developed (2004); Expert resolution on DVB-T-2 format is prepared; participation in development of new bill «On broadcasting». Appeal to the deputies of the parliament, in which they express their dissatisfaction of the bill «On broadcasting» (№35); discussion of the law and appeal to N.Nazarbaev with request to delay passing the law «On broadcasting» (30.11.2011; http://news.gazeta.kz/art.asp?aid=353204 ; Panorama)	Soros Foundation Kazakhstan	Parliament of the RoK; Agency of Information and Communication of RK; Ministry of Culture and Information of the RoK		Dialogue with authorities; round tables, conferences and public hearings	Jan. 2001 - present	www.nat.kz	117.doc
74	North Kazakhstan legal media centre, PF	Astana	Масс-медиа, журналистика, права человека	Journalists and students of journalism faculties	education activities for journalists, teachers; round table with participation of parliamentarian, judges, press services and other state authorities	Soros Foundation - Kazakhstan, OSCE in Astana, European Union, Ebert Foundation, British Embassy, Embassy of Norway, state (state social contracting), also paid training conducting	Ministry of internal affairs, parliament deputies, Ministry of information and communication, press services of state authorities		training, seminars, media research, creation of methodical and education literature	Feb. 2004 - present	www.presscenter.kz	037.doc
75	PA «Association of disabled children of Astana»	Astana	Protection of rights and interests of disabled children and their families	disabled children and their families	Public hearings on rights of mothers with disabled children; Peaceful picket «Education for all» to protect the rights of disabled children to get education; recommendation to the national plan of actions on convention ratification on disabled people rights	State (state social contracting)	Ministry of culture and information, SA «Internal policy department of Astana», SA «Employment administration and social programs of Astana»	press conferences, PR-campaign, interviews. TV cast shooting «Zhan zhyluy» TV channel «Kazakhstan».	advocacy campaign conducting ; public hearings, pickets, recommendations	Sep 1999 - present	www.odi.kz	070.doc
76	PA «Zan men zaman»	Taraz	legal culture improvement	population of Zhambyl oblast	Resource centre of Zhambyl oblast NGO; School of young politician; assistance in organization SocialCamp-Regions 2011				Legal consulting, work of resource centre			S_043.doc
77	PA Taldykorgan legal centre	Taldykorgan	Protection of human rights and citizen liberties; law dominion	All categories, groups of population	Project of Internal policy administration of Almaty oblast «Conducting of information and education work among the population on chairmanship of the ROK in OSCE in»; World Bank project «Implementation of group conception in the villages of Almaty oblast»; Project of Internal policy administration of Almaty oblast DOT №12 on monitoring and assessment of state services «Organization of social research on priority directions of internal policy. Organization of content analysis and monitoring of regional media and Internet resources on thematically columns»	World Bank, Internal policy department of Almaty oblast	Internal policy department of Almaty oblast, Internal affairs department of Taldykorgan (senior inspector ПЗЖН), Internal Affairs Department of Almaty oblast (senior inspector and senior inspector ПЗЖН ст.инспектор ОДН) Almaty regional court, Department of protection of children's rights, Education Department of Almaty oblast		presentation of citizens' rights in court and other state authorities; participation in formation of state policy in the field of protection of human rights; seminars, symposium, conferences, publishing activity	Jan. 2009 - present		019.doc
78	Pavlodar regional branch of PA «Republic association of disabled women» BIBI ANA»	Pavlodar	Social and legal support of disabled girls and women	disabled girls and women living in Pavlodar oblast	Social and legal support	US Embassy; Fund «Bota»	SA «Education department of Pavlodar»; SA «Social protection and employment coordination department»; SA «Internal policy department of Pavlodar oblast»	Newspapers: "Kazakhstanskaya Pravda", "Zvezda Priiryshtya", "Obozreniye Nedeli", «Saryarka samaly», regional: "Bayantau", "Akzhol - Novy Put", "Auyly tynysy", "Ertysh nury", «Aksu uni», «Shamshirak»; TV Irbis		1997 (2009) - present		077.doc
79	Perekrestok	Kostanai	programs for children and youth of Kostanai implementation and youth initiatives support	children and youth	assistance centre on placement orphan children to the families «Way home»; Voluntary Headquarters Development; Polish-Russian- Kazakhstan project «Youth against drugs without limits» (education of informal leaders on prevention measures of drug addiction); Program on disabled people adaptation; Centre of youth competitiveness development	Embassy of Finland, US Embassy, Soros Foundation- Kazakhstan, Phillip Morris Kazakhstan, Fund Eurasia	Akimats, Department of protection of children's rights, Internal policy department of Kostanai oblast.; Department of education of Kostanai oblast; Committee on protection of rights of the children under Akimat of Kostanai		Meetings, training, seminars; work of art-physician with children from boarding schools	Nov. 2001 - present	www.crossroad.kz	S_022.doc

80	Perspective, Information consulting group	Almaty	the rights of the citizens on religious liberty, functioning of religious organizations in civil society	victims of destructive cults, youth, education officers	press conference (10.11.11) on religious associations activity, and also public associations and individuals practicing healing (№44 dated 11.11.11). Speaker on press conference on harmful activity of religious associations and need to strengthen control in the given field, discussion of the law "On religious activity of religious associations". Press conference: criticism of text book, written by Dosai Kenzhetaev, result: "text book was recalled which was purchased by Almaty department of education. There was hidden propaganda of Sufism in the text book. It was exchanged"(№42 dated 28.10.11, №2)		department of Justice Almaty	Panorama	press conferences, reaserch, wuestioning, seminars, monitoring of published literature in republic		http://www.perspective-group.kz/onas/index.php	
81	PF «Centre of local self government development»	Ust-kamenogorsk	Local self-government	Local authorities, citizens of the ROK	Projects: «Trasparent city -1,2,3» (2002-2005); «Development of local self government in Ust -Kamenogorsk» (2002-2003); «Development of civil initiatives in dmal towns and villages» (2004); «open information capacity of Ust-Kamenogorsk» (2004); «Combined education of Maslikhat deputies and rural leaders of project basis of territory development» (2004); «Development of local self-government » (2005-2006); «Initiatives support of transparency of extracting industry incomes in the ROK» (2007); «Use of information and communication technologies for electronic democracy development» (2007); «Concept development of free legal assistance of recieving addressed social protection» (2009); «Development of self government in cities and districts» (2011); initiative on e-government and e-democracy development in the ROK; particularly bill and e-government program was developed		parliament of the ROK; ELO Akim machinery; Internal policy department EKO; maslikhat EKO; Maslikhat of Ust-Kamenogorsk; SA Natural resources and nature resources use regulation department EKO; EKO Centre переподготовки и повышения квалификации государственных служащих, др.	«Rudny Altai», «Moi Gorod», «Region press», «Oko», «Oskemen - Kazakhstan», «Kaiken TV», «31 channel» (программа «Общественное мнение»)	Information consulting support; methodic manual issue	Aug. 2002 - present		027.doc
82	PF «Aman - Saulyk» (Bakhytzhан Tumenov	Almaty	legal activity in the field of public health and social protection, also protection of rights of prisoners	Citizens of the ROK, people in place of detention	Counseling office on social and legal questions (2008 - present); «Hotline» on health protection and social protection; recommendation to the government; brochures «Your right to medical service» and «Your right to social protection»;press club of PF «Aman-saulyk» for social themes discussion (2010); written appeal to the ministry of public health with proposal of participation medical and social NGO in conference (one NGO was invited to the international conference "National medicinal policy. Development perspectives"); press conferences; monitoring and assessment of effectiveness of state initiatives on fight against tuberculosis ; appearance on seminar of European Union on human rights; Appeal to Nazarbaev with request to restore justice in "case of lawyer Sokolova" ("Karazhanbasmunai" -Zhanauzen);moderator of round table meeting "Corruption in the ROK: safety in danger", with participation of 72 NGO, 8 organizations and 8 state institutes	Soros foundation Kazakhstan; Private Fund «Civil activity» ; Fund Eurasia Cwentral Asia; OSCE; Foundation of the first President of the RoK			research, monitoring and assessment of state programs; round tables, press conferences; appeal to the government; population consulting	Май 2007 - наст. вp.	www.amansaulyk.kz	020.doc
83	PF «Erikty azamat»	Pavlodar	Development of civil society, rehabilitation and social support of drug addicted and people in place of detention	Frug addicted, people in place of detention and liberated; disadvantaged youth	Project «Zhana Omir» Rehabilitation of convicted and addicted in rehabilitation centre «Zhana Omir» under AP 162/2 авлодара (ноябрь 2009- наст.вр.); Проект «СТАРТ + г. Павлодар» Социальное сопровождение осужденных в переходный период (май-декабрь 2011); Проект «Прикоснись к своей судьбе...» Профилактика суицидального поведения подростков ПЛ №7 г. Павлодара (октябрь-декабрь 2011)	Representaion office in the ROK «AIDS Fund East-West»; AJP PA Civil Alliance of Pavlodar oblast	Republic scientific centre for medical and social drug addiction problems Pavlodar; AIDS centre of Pavlodar oblast; Pavlodar regional centre of treatment and prevention measurs of addicted diseases; City centre for liberated people from pace of detention, Department of criminal executive system, Pavlodar; Internal policy department of Pavlodar oblast; City employment centre of Pavlodar	TV cast "The third is not given", "Life story" (on republic TV channels); participation in scientific prevention video; regional printing media of Pavlodar; appearance on radio of Pavlodar	presentation of the interests of target group in media (tv cast); social programs: rehabilitation, social support, mutual aid groups	March 2011 - present		021.docx
84	Prometei	Kokshetau	Rehabilitation of persons who served their sentence in penitentiary institutes	Convicted, 2500-3000 people	4 projects (directed on rehabilitation of convicted people and their adoption to life in civil society (2008-2009), "Creation of public control of the penitentiary system work and development of convicted people reabilitaion program of the ROK")	state social contracting	Ministry of culture of the ROK, Committee of Criminal system department, Ministry of Justice of the ROK in Akmola oblast, Akimat		creation of working placed; consulting and social assistance; scientidic and methodical issue, research and information materials	march 2007 - present	http://www.of-prometei.kz	S_002.doc
85	Public association «Association of single mothers of Tekeli»	Tekeli	Rights of women and children, ecology	women and children	participation in development of «Law of LGI», «Law of domestic violence». Projects: «Health of women and children. Influence of factory waste on health of women and children» sponsored by Global Ecological Fund (FEF UNDP) (Problem of city and region territory contamination with metal heavy now is closed (place of contamination source - huge territory of trees and grass in the centre of the city); «Health of women and children. Biodiversity reservation» (assistance to the population in proper use of pastures and haymaking was successful, constant control over mudflow situation and building condition of protection from mudflow , preventative measures actions were implemented. funds from regional buget were devoted to recultivation of amountainsides); service work «Trust line», «Green telephone».	Republic buget, region budget	Parliament, Government, Ministries, Akim of Almaty oblast, Akimat of Tekeli	Republic, regional and city mass media	legal consultations, representaion of the interests of target group in law enforcement agencies ,defence in court as public attorney; publications in media	Jan. 2000 - present		029.doc

86	Public Association «Childhood without limits»	Алматы	Права детей и их семей	Children	prevention from children's labour exploitation; Project: «First multilateral consulting meeting of NGO Coalition on child's rights advancement» (2007); «organization of information and education complex for alumnus of i custodial institution» (2008);	Internal policy administration of Almaty, MOT, UNICEF, US Embassy, Almaty Family park, companies "Mary K (Kazakhstan)", OF "Bota"	Internal Policy Department of Almaty, Akimat of Almaty, Education management department, Internal Affairs Department, Employment and social programs administration, State Fund of youth policy and other trade unions	News: "Express-K", "Kazakhstanskaya Pravda", "Vecherny Almaty", "Vechernya Astana", "Komsomolskaya Pravda", "Svoboda Slova". Sites: city IPD, Akims of Auezob, Turksib doistricts, PF "Bota", OF "Open school", OF"IRC of Almaty". 14 different reports were shown on TV, employees took part in TV shows on differnet problem questions, took part in "right line" in newspapers.	Helpline. Urgent Legal, psychological and pedagogical assistance service. Legal information and education work; with children and youth (mobile express school). Social service on neglect of under age children. Information and education activity	July 2001 - present		034.doc
87	Public association Kyzylorda women information centre	Кызылорда	Women rights, gender policy (equality of men and women)	Women, children; families living in ecologically bad region; other NGO	project «Education program for craftsmen from distant regions of Kyzylordinskaya oblast» concrete stages on transparency intenders and contests are reached (2010); «preventative measures of iron deficiency anemia of women and childrenной and breast cancer of women»; women employment (250 women)	Foundation of the first President of RK; Ministry of culture and information of the RoK(state social contracting)	Ministry of culture and information of the RoK; other state authorities	Newspaper «Novy gorizont» (own issue, 2001); briefings, press conferences	advocacion in state authorities; seminars	Jan. 1999 - present		026.docx
88	Raduga, PF, PF of mothers and disabled children of Kostanai	Костанай	protection of the rights and interests of socially vulnerable population	disabled children, their mothers and families	achived of annual budget investment into children's treatment (2002); public hearings on laws, changes nad proposals introduction and delivery to the deputies; memorandum with state authorities is concluded	Soros Foundation - Kazakhstan; PF «Bota», state social contracting	Department of education of oblast; Department of chilfren's rights protection; Department of physical training and sports of Kostanai oblast	newspapers: «Kostanai», Kostanaiskiye Novosti, «Nasha Gazeta», «Vremya», TV channels: «Kazakhstan- Kostanai», «Alau», «Astana»	changes introduction into the laws; legal expertise; «Legal school» for parents was conducted	Feb. 2000 - present	deti-radugi2009.narod.ru	099.doc
89	Regional centre of journalism "Tilshi"	Актобе	Protection of journalists' rights and inlterests	Journalists	Appeal to the deputies of the Parliament in which they express their dissatisfaction of the law "On broadcasting" (№35)			Panorama	activities directed to professionalism development, intellectual level, legal, economic and political awareness of journalists; regional, national, international conferences, seminars; publicity information, state authorities, connected with mass media activity on freedom of speech activity and distribution in the ROK, other			
90	Republic movement "Women of Kazakhstan"	Алматы	формир-к и укрепление института обществен. жен. мнения	Women, youth, old people, children	Appeared in Institute Club if political decisions at the meeting on conditions, problems and perspectives of state and private partnership development in the field of pre-school education (№45 dated 18.11.11). Participation in KIPR meeting «State and private collaboration of kindergarten construction". Research «Creation of national network of partnership organizations MOM on women traffic prevention».	Soros Foundation - Kazakhstan		Panorama	Monitoring on women rights loyalty. Information support of women; work with government to promote women's interests	2000- present		
91	RNIO (Republic network of independent observers)	Алматы	assistance in juman right loyalty and civil society development, trasparency and reliability supply	citizens, electors, state authorities	project "Formation of political participation skills through election rights realization of disabled women (elect and be elected)" (2-days training for disabled women from 14 regions of Kazakhstan is held, some are candidates in mazhills and maslikhats) № 48. Projects: on public awareness of National plan through information campaigns conducting, also assistance to National plan on local level; «Population trust increasing to local authorities»; legal analysis of electoral legislation and process of the ROK of pre election of the President 2011, «School of a young elector», other. Developed and lobbied concept recommendations in electoral legislation of the ROK, was in working groups CEC on addition and changed implementation in CL sa the ROK «On elections of the ROK».	"democratic commissions" US Embassy; association "Kyunnyus" and government of Finland, EU, European Commission; Freedom House, OSCE	Parliament, maslikhats	Panorama	state authorities activity monitoring, legal analysis and consultations, recommendations development to legislation, participation in working groups	2009 - present	http://www.rsn.kz/	
92	Sana Sezim, Legal centre of women initiatives	Shymkent	Protection of rights and interests of women and children; prevention measures and direct assistance to the violations and human trade victims; legal assistance to working migrants	women and children are domestic violence victims, human traffic; working migrants as potential victims of juman trade; state and law enforcement	Amendments to the law "On prevention of domestic violence" (dec. 2009) were implemented, law of the ROK "On state guarantees of equal rights and possibilities of men and women «dated 08.12.2009. «Hotline(6210 calls of rights violation of women and children were accepted. 3462 legal consultations were conducted, 52 training; 12 135 calls on domestic violence.10 960 consulting). Information advocacy campaigns through booklets, brochures. School of human rights, Volunteers Club, .	International Organization on Migration if Kazakhstan; Institute "Open Society" (Budapest), Fund Eurasia Central Asia, European Commission, OSCE/ODHR, US Embassy, MOLI/PEK, Unicef, IPS SKO	Ministries of Foregh Affairs, of Justic of the RoK; Akimat SKO; Internal Policy Department SKO, internal affairs SKO, of Education SKO, Department of Protection of child's rights SKO	«Panorama Shymkenta», «Yuzhny Kazakhstan», «Kazakhstanskaya Pravda», «PABAT», other.	Monitoring, seminars, training for victims (namely potential) of human traffic, domestic violence, state officers, and slido participation of inspectors, informaiotn campaign(distribution of booklets, brochures, media publications, public appearance); free legal, psychologig and social assistance and rehabilitation. Presentation of the interests of human traffic and domestic violancy victims in law enforcement agencies, procurator's office and in courts	2001 - present	www.sanas ezim.org, www.migrant-help.org	S_030.doc
93	Sau Urpak	Карганда	Ecological consioness and culture; prevention measures of HIV, AIDS; Health life style; volunteer's movement development	Youth under 15-25 years (up to 9000 people) vulnerable to HIV groups of population (up to 3000 people)	Network of mobile volunteer groups on HIV and AIDS prevention for work among the youth. Stages of epidemiological control. Outreach works on HIV and AIDS prevention. Youth center "YOUTH POWER". twenty-four-hour telephone of psychological population support.	Global Fund, Project on AIDS control in CA, National Program on epidemic HIV/AIDS counteraction . PC AIDS of Karaganda oblast, SC AIDS Tamirtau, Internal Policy Department, Department of public health, PSI, 7 round SF, PSI , USAID	Internal Policy Department, Department of public health, IAD of Karaganda oblast, DPH of Karaganda oblast, Regional center of HLS, Akimats, Ministry if education of the ROK		Volunteer movement development, charitable assistance PLWH, Information campaigns for population, Outreach works, groups of volunteers, epidemic control, youth centre	March 2000 - present		S_012.doc

94	Sau Zaman, PA	Жезказған	психолого-педагогическая и социальная помощь и правовая защита	Children orphans, orphans' tutor, graduates of children's home	«Club of Tutors» was created			Monthly issue of materials with own logo, Briefing with mass media on social orphanage problem	round table «Legal protection» holiday for children - orphans to Children's Protection Day is held. Seminars conducted: for parents- tutors, «My Rights», for children-orphans on protection of their rights and interests. Information methodicaleducation after completion of course 4 children expressed their wish to work as volunteers; communication arrangement with state authorities	May 2006 - present		040.doc
95	Sauygy, PF	Almaty	legal activity, protection of the rights of convicted people	convicted people	Speakers on press conferences on human rights: leader of PF Ms. Zhanabilova appeared on behalf of Coalition against tortures (according to her words, after transfer penitentiary System from Min of Justice to Ministry of Internal Affairs procedure on public monitoring of places of detention is complicated. "Recently there was rejected to visit Kushmurun colony on the base of that thy director is not available....many tortures are to happen in police"); human rights situation worsening, acting laws, innovations (panorama №49 dated 16.12.11). Appearances against transfer of correctional system to MIA, press conference (№31)			Panorama		2003 - present		
96	Sunbeam of hope, PF of protection of human rights and fighting against tuberculosis	Кокшетау	Protection of rights and interests of citizens; law dominion, democracy development, humanism; enhancement of national legislation	citizens representatives, society, officers of police and penitentiary system, special employees	16 projects (some projects on prevention of tortures and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in Kazakhstan)(2005-2007)	state social contracting, international organizations	internal policy administration, employment coordination and social programs in Akm. Obl., MIA of the RoK, akimat		recommendations to state authorities; monitoring; social psychology; rehabilitation, information and consulting assistance; preparation of analytical information	2003 - present		S_001.doc
97	Tairlandiya, PA	Semey, v. Shulbinsk	Protection of youth and children's rights and liberties	children- orphans; children and youth from needy families	Projects: «Development of action plan of local community on potential development and life standards improvement of youth through enlargement access to the qualitative social services» (OF «Bota», 2011); «School of youth active» (EKO YPO«Youth for healthy life style», 2011); «Education and career center support«Демеу»» (KF «FETSA», 2011-2013)	PF «Bota», EKO YPO«Youth for healthy life style», KF «FETSA»	Work with state authorities on the base of Collaboration Agreements (see Enclosure 3)	City mass media (see Enclosure 4)	Projects implementation, youth initiatives development and youth involvement to public activity	June 2010 - present		016.doc
98	Taldykorgan regional employment fund	Taldykorgan	protection of rights and interests of socially vulnerable population groups	unemployed, sex commercial workers and people liberted from place of detention	signatures collection under petition «Rights, violance no!» (2007); sensitization training for journalists on human rights standards regarding sex commercial workers was conducted (2008);				consulting, negotiation with police, government	July 1999 - present		116.docx
99	Union of crisis centres of Kazakhstan	Almaty	Human rights, gender policy	children, youth, women suffered from domestic violence	national help line for children and youth, Crisis centre for human traffic victims rehabilitation and other criminals against human rights and liberties, Second system of social services development for domestic violence and human traffic victims and support of acting crisis centers; Project «Counteraction to human traffic in Kazakhstan». Participators of working meetings on collaboration in the field of domestic violence: problems were raised up, proposals were advanced (№42 dated 28.10.11). Appeal to N.Nazarbaev with request to restore justice in "case of lawyer Sokolova", who defended trade union members interests of "Karazhanbasunai" company (№35).	state social contracting, PF Bota	Ministry of Culture of the ROK, Internal Policy department of Almaty, Internation organization on migration in the ROK	Education work, research, monitoring help line, crisis centers	2001		S_048.doc	
100	Union of women of Transurals – Ymit, LLP	Uralk	Protection of women and children's rights	Unemployed women, women experienced domestic violence in family; teenagers and children from mney families, disabled children	Memorandum on collaboration with regional department of education, department on protection of children's rights WKO are signed and in action		Regional department of education, department of protection of children's rights WKO	Regional TV, newspapers: «Oral Onyri», «Priuralye», «Zhaitek unii», «Pulse goroda»	contacts with state authorities - inform on prblem target groups to state authorities (basic method?); consulting (?)	Apr. 1997 - present		013.doc
101	Vozrozhdenie				partners of Association of social employees, invalids and volunteers of the project on modernization of social sphere (concerning project see above), №47 dated 02.12.11.			Panorama				
102	Youth Centre of civil society development	Kostanai	Civil society, local self-government	studieng youth and working youth, apartment owners, ethnocultural associations. (over 2000 people)	brochures (200 copies.) «I know my housing law» for apartment owners KSK «Nadezhda»; participation in joint meeting of Public Council on fight against corruption PDP «Nur Otan» and and Commission of party control PDP «Nur Otan» in Kostanaiskaya oblast; working group: in cooperation with procurator's office of Kostanaiskaya oblast combines control was carried out: on distribution of state and land habitation, tv interview was given, article was issued: «Development of practical model of citizens' rights realization on territory management», other	state social contracting	Internal policy department of Akimat of Kostanai oblast; Akimats; PDP Nur Otan	newspaper «Kostanai Agro»	Legal expository and human rights activity, collaboration with legal clinique under КФ ГОУ БТО «ChelGu». Researches, questioning, consultations, conferences, meetings, brochures issue, trainings, public appearance, contests	Dec. 2005 - present	www.mcrgo.kz	S_020.doc
103	youth coalition "Freedom Kazakhstan"	Almaty	Participation of the youth in public and political life	youth	Coalition is created on initiative of PF "Centre of comparison jurisprudence", Fund and young students participate now			Panorama	volunteers education, elections monitoring; all projects implementation monitoring, monitoring of all programs declared during elections to mazhilis			
104	Youth health centre	v. Auliekol	Formation of HLS, NGO development among the population of rural regions in RK.	Rural population, first - youth - 2000 people	Rural resorce centre. The Second Forum of rural youth in 20th anniversary of Independance (2011), AIDS preventative measurers among the youth of Auliekol districts (2011r.), «Round table «Youth agains corruption»» (2010r.), other		Department of public health, Akimats, PDP Nur Otan		Actions, seminars, contests, round tables, seminars-trainings ("Assessment of community needs", «NGO and community», «Fundraising) attraction of financial resources», «Organization of youth centres» (2010-2011).	Feb. 2010 - present		S_021.doc

105	Youth information service of Kazakhstan, PF	Almaty	youth civil activity development; elections monitoring	youth (students)	campaign «Students – For new agreement » (2000-2001). Trainings: for young activists «Advocacy skills development and non-profit organization management » (2002). Campaigns directed to the students' right for privileged trip guaranteed by the law «On state youth policy of RK (2005). Participation in development of the Law «On youth policy». Participation in working groups on formation of amendments to the law «On youth policy of RK» (2010-2011). Membership in youth council at akimat of Almaty (2010 — 2011). Round table: "Youth on elections: active or ballast?" (21.12.11; legal problems of students during the electoral period; previously control of early election of RK President in April is carried out; violations are revealed, presented on discussion; according round table results it was proposed to create organization which would protect electoral rights of students; Panorama, No. 50 dated 23.12.11). Project YuKO of MISK branch "Creation of a network of civil control in YuKO" (inquiries are sent to 43 extracting companies, researches are carried out, results are covered) No. 48 dated 09.12.11.	Eurasia Foundation and National Democratic Institute , Soros Kazakhstan	Central Electoral Commission within the framework of Young Electors League, Youth policy department of the Ministry of education and science of the RoK. HLS Republican Centre of Almaty	huge work experience with mass media and big media database. Depending on the project the quantity of publications can be from 5 to 40. Last project - information youth conference ZhasCamp- 37 publications including live broadcast on TV channel Tan. The quantity of information partners in this project 7 editions	campaigns for protection of the youth rights; elections mmonitoring	June 1998 - present	www.misk.org.kz (реконструкция)	044.doc - Панорама о парл. выборах 2012
106	Youth Public Association «Institute of Human Health»	Astana	Public health, ecology	Citizens of the RoK	appeal to the government on environment pollution questions. Public hearings on youth policy questions. Actions on drawing attention to the questions of water supply in the country in Akmolinskaya oblast, assistance in protection of rights of LGBT communities	State (state social contracting)	Ministry of environment protection	2006-2008 publishing of own youth magazine; printed publications, science issues of Kazakhstan and oversea, Internet	Appeal to the Government, public hearings	May 2005 - present	002.doc	
107	Youth unity				Signed the appeal to the Prime Minister and deputies of Parliament with demand of resignation of chairman of the agency of religions after bill submitting to the parliament "Concerning religious activity and religious associations" (№37)			Panorama				
108	Zhambyl Oblast Public Association «Centre of Justice»	Taraz	protection of the rights at interests of socially vulnerable groups of citizens	citizens in regional penal jurisdiction	more than 20 projects were implemented; monitoring results on loyalty of convicted people (IU ZhD-158/, Taraz, 2004) were presented in Parliament of the RoK; public monitoring committee was created (PMC)	Prison Reform International(PRI), Eurasia Fund, European Commission, Soros Foundation- Kazakhstan, Open Society Institute, UNDP, British Embassy, USA	Parliament of the RoK	local mass media	press conferences on republic and local levels; monitoring; social partnership; educational activity	Jan 2000 - present	115.doc	
109	Zhandausy		protection of the rights of alamnus,orphans and children without parental care	alamnus,orphans and children without parental care						June 2003 - present	007.doc	
110	Zhansugurov PF	Almaty			appeal on press conferences facts of ambiguous local authorities policy in assistance to kyzylagash residents (№30)			Panorama				
111	Zhasyldar / Greens.kz/Zhasyldar	Almaty	Protection of the rights and interestd of the youth, education, ecology	youth, students	Reserches of education quality, emplyment possibilities, trasperancy and accountability of institutes of higher education management as objective condition of increasing of quality of the institutes of higher education, which covered 12 state institutes of higher education of 6 regions of Kazakhstan; code of recommendations was prepared (№27), also the results were presented on Republic Round table «Trasperancy and accountability of institutes of higher education objective condition of increasing of quality of the institutes of higher education», in Internet. Co-organizers of the week of entrepreneurship in Kazakhstan.			Panorama				
112	OF "League of young electors"	Almaty	Assistance in formation of election culture of young citizens	social and political active youth	hotline, discussion clubs on elections, reserch on youth election rights violation			Panorama	training, hotline, control on the territory of higher education institutes on students' electoral rights violation on elections day	2003	http://vkontakte.ru/club24633002	

113	Public committee on observation of investigations of the "Arkangergen" frontier station's case	Almaty	Human rights; Observation of the investigation process	Society, Law enforcement agencies	Assistance in impartial investigation of tragic events at Arkangergen frontier station			Panorama, zakon.kz, today.kz	press conference, web-site is to be created	14 June 2012		Panorama, issue #23 dd 15 Jun 12
114	Legal policy research Centre/ Nazgul Ergaliyeva, Executive director	Almaty	Promote the rule of law and liberal values by conducting policy research, proposing alternative policy solutions and providing resources and support to policy makers and researchers	State authorities				Respublika (29 June 2012)	Conduct policy research, programme evaluations and pilot projects with the objective of informing policy debates and influencing legal policy; Contribute to development of the decision making culture in the field of legal policy based on open, informed and inclusive dialogue; Identify and create effective instruments of interaction with political and business elites aimed at promotion of the rule of law and liberal values in legal policy; Promote holistic approach in implementation of legal policy in the framework of its integration in the process of general democratization of society; Strengthen the role of expert community in informing policy debates and influencing legal policy	2008- to date	http://www.prc.kz/en/index.php	Respublika
115	Kostanay Branch of KAZAKHSTAN INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND RULE OF LAW/ Anastasiya Miller	Kostanay	Human rights. Promote observance of civil and political rights and freedoms and the development of civil society	Civil society, state authorities	Report on the problem of tortures in kazakhstan. "Coalition against tortures" registered 411 appeals of citizens in 2011 and 115 appeals for the period of 5 months of 2012. The majority of those appeals were related to tortures from policemen with an aim to receive confessionary statements.	UNDEF.UNHCR, Institute of the Open Society, European Union, represented by European Commission		Respublika (29 June 2012)	Human rights education, collection and dissemination of information, advocacy, analysis of legislation and lobbying for its alignment with international standards; Monitoring		http://www.bureau.kz	Respublika
116	Fund for development of parliamentarism in Kazakhstan, PF / Zauresh Batalova	Astana	Promoting improvements in activities of state and public organizations, Media, Transparency of government agencies and oil and gas companies work, member of SAILAU Coalition (Monitoring of 2012 Elections)	Civil society, Parliament, state authorities, migrants	Round table: "Results of parliamentarism in Kazakhstan in the period of 20 years. Findings and perspectives" (Panorama №49 dd 16.12.11). Participation at the European Union's Human Rights Seminar (№41 dd 21.10.11). Appeal to President Nazarbayev with a request to restore justice in regard to a case of Sokolova, the lawyer, who was protecting rights of the members of trade union - workers of "Karazhanbasmunai" company (№35). Jointly with PF "National Anticorruption Committee" / Musagali Duambekov announced a meeting planned to be held in Astana on 29 September 2012 on the issue of conducting Republican referendum (to consolidate citizens' efforts in ensuring democratic principles, rights and freedoms, priority of the constitutional rules, to conduct public discussions regarding current problems of the state and identify a list of issues to be brought up to the referendum). Discussions may start online and finally adopted at the meeting. (Panorama № 27, 13.07.12)		Parliament	Local and international Media	Conferences, seminars, research, campaigns/advocacy, political debates, meetings	December 2007- current		Panorama
117	National anticorruption committee PF/ Musagali Duambekov		Fight against corruption	Civil society, governmental	Jointly with Fund for development of parliamentarism in Kazakhstan announced a meeting planned to be held in Astana on 29 September 2012 on the issue of conducting Republican referendum (to consolidate citizens' efforts in ensuring democratic principles, rights and freedoms, priority of the constitutional rules, to conduct public discussions regarding current problems of the state and identify a list of issues to be brought up to the referendum). Discussions may start online and finally adopted at the meeting. (Panorama № 27, 13.07.12)			Panorama, Respublika	Press conferences, meetings		http://antikorrupsia.kz/	Panorama

118	"Civil activity" Foundation (Grazhdanskaya aktivnost) / Murat Ketebayev	Civil rights	NGOs, civil society, citizens, government agencies and business	Advocate for active participation of citizens in solving socially vital issues, assist NGOs (set up, org. and tech.support), increase NGOs information awareness. M.Ketebayev took part in the OSCE annual Human dimension conference in Sep 2012 (noted the OSCE unwillingness to deal with issues of civil and political rights, the rule of law, etc.).		Respublica		May 2007 - present	http://fondkz.com	Respublika # 36, 28/09/12
119	NGO "Civil Alliance of Almaty" / Saulet Tolganbaeva	Protecting the rights and interests of citizens	Society, bussiness	Support for the construction of ski resort "Kok Zhailau", press conferences, creating public board with independent experts.		Panorama № 8, 8.03.13			Press conference, planned to create public board	Panorama № 8, 8.03.13
120	NGO "Civil Alliance of Kazakhstan" Aygul Solovyva		Society, bussiness	Support and development of "green economy" of Kazakhstan; creation of a social coalition; signing memorandums with Eurasian Economic Club of Scientists and National Chamber of Housing and Construction.		Panorama № 11, 29.03.13				Panorama № 11, 29.03.13
121	representatives of civil society and social organizations	Protecting the rights and interests of citizens	Society	April 27 declared a day of protest, a meeting will be held		Panorama № 13, 12.04.13				Panorama № 13, 12.04.13
	"Informational initiative" Foundation/ Michail Tunin	Protect the interest and cultural heritage of citizens	Society	Organization of progect "Memorial partol"		Panorama № 14, 19.04.13				Panorama № 14, 19.04.13

Comments/Additional info

Comments/Additional information

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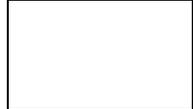
avocate for rights of small and
medium sized businesses

Member of Regional
Commission on fight with drug
business, member of Country
Coordination Committee) on
AIDS under the Government of
the ROK

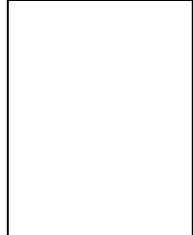
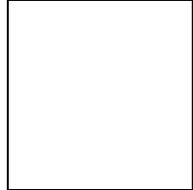


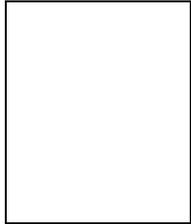
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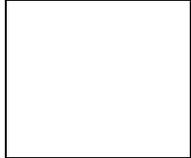


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Кщянифлушум str.)

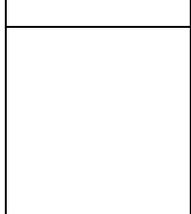




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Member of Coalition against the
tortures

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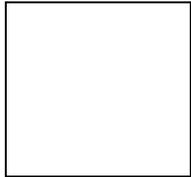
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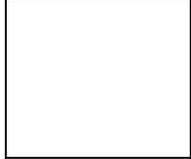
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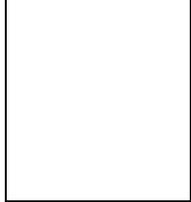
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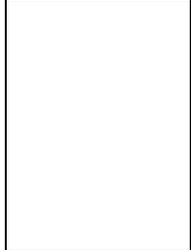
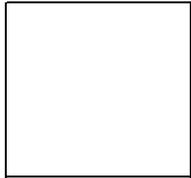


Leader of human rights activists
Kanat Zhuman; Member of
coalition on human rights and
liberties protection



not a real advocacy group; they
look like a pro-gov group





membership in Association of doctors and pharmacist of the ROK; Organization of legal persons «Union for medical and social rights» (Kazakhstan)
Interregional public organization «Society of pharmacy economic research» (Russia);
International initiatives on patients rights protection of CA and Eastern Europe countries (Ukraine); International federation of human rights and health (Netherlands)

advocay efforts are sporadic; it's mostly social service provision group



In 2007 were rewarded with diploma of European Eco Forum

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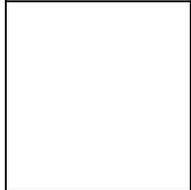
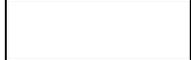
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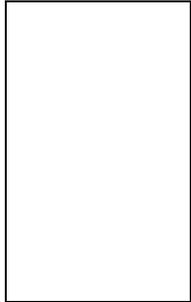


Член Коалиции против пыток.
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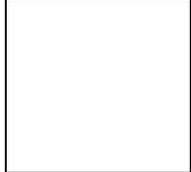
Признание работы ОО:
Республиканский конкурс
«Таным» 2011 год. Номинация
«Дебют года»





Member of Ecological Forum of RK NGO and is a part of its Coordination Board; member of Public Council MKUR (International Commission of Sustainable development under MΦCA) and member of Public Council under the Ministry of environment protection

Member of coalition on protection of human rights and liberties



Members: Bolat Atabayev – Head of the Committee, film director, social leader, Bakhyt Tumenova– president of "Amansaulyk" Public Foundation, Marianna Gurina– Head of "Ulagatty Zhanuya" Public foundation, Zulfiya Baisakova - President of the Union of crisis centres of Kazakhstan, Georgiy Arkhangelskiy– executive secretary of the "Union of human rights organization" Organization of Legal Entities, Sergey Utkin– lawyer, Yevgeniy Zhovtis – human rights activist, lawyer, Sergey Duvanov – independent journalist, Nikolay Kremynist– hero of USSR, veteran of the Afghan war, Kairat Imanaliyev - head of "Namys" Public association , Zhemis Turmagambetova - executive director of "Charter for human rights".

led by former senator Zauresh Batalova; one of leading advocacy groups in Kazakhstan;



Рекомендации
по совершенствованию практики государственного социального заказа по результатам
обсуждений на круглых столах, проведенных 3 мая 2012 г. в Караганде и 7 июня 2012 в
Алматы

В мае и июне 2012 года в рамках проекта «Укрепление гражданского общества в Казахстане», осуществляемого Каунтерпарт Интернешнл при финансовой поддержке Агентства США по международному развитию (USAID), в городах Караганде и Алматы были проведены круглые столы по обсуждению практики применения и выработке рекомендаций по совершенствованию государственного социального заказа. Участники круглых столов – представители организаций гражданского общества, международных организаций, центральных и местных государственных органов, обсудили пути улучшения законодательства о государственном социальном заказе и механизмов его реализации. Участники Алматинского круглого стола сформировали рабочую группу для выработки рекомендаций, обобщающих дискуссии на эту тему на круглых столах в Караганде и Алматы.

Ниже представлены рекомендации рабочей группы:

Общие:

1. Осуществлять государственный социальный заказ (ГСЗ) руководствуясь следующими критериями: прозрачность, компетентность, конкуренция, эффективность.
2. Вывести государственный социальный заказ из системы государственных закупок и законодательно закрепить специальные механизмы финансирования.
3. Осуществлять государственный социальный заказ по двум направлениям:
 - 1) ГСЗ на выполнение конкретных социальных услуг для населения;
 - 2) ГСЗ на осуществление мониторинга и оценки (МиО) качества государственных услуг.
4. Исключить из государственного социального заказа лоты, содержащие идеологическую и политическую пропаганду.

Для Уполномоченного органа:

5. Разработать единые правила и процедуры по порядку формирования лотов.
6. Ввести единую систему распространения информации для центральных и местных государственных органов о государственном социальном заказе через официальные сайты и рассылки.
7. Разработать стандарты мониторинга и оценки социальных проектов, включая качественные и количественные индикаторы / критерии.
8. Включить в перечень индикаторов/критериев по оценке заявок наличие опыта и компетентность неправительственных организаций (НПО) в решении предлагаемых задач.
9. Для координации процесса и качества исполнения государственного социального заказа в масштабе республики создать при своем ведомстве группы мониторинга и оценки проектов. Широко практиковать закуп услуг оценки у независимых экспертных организаций (исследовательские и консалтинговые агентства, НПО). При этом не исключается осуществление мониторинга самим уполномоченным органом при обязательном условии, что для оценки нанимается специалист со стороны. На эти цели в бюджете уполномоченного органа должны быть предусмотрены средства в размере 5-10%.
10. Провести тренинги по мониторингу и оценке проектов на казахском и русском языках для республиканских и региональных государственных органов и для НПО (возможно и в онлайн-режиме).
11. Создать пул экспертов по мониторингу и оценке проектов из числа ученых, сотрудников НПО и экспертных организаций.
12. Установить порог для снижения цены заявки (демпинга) не более 10%.

13. В качестве индикатора по оценке эффективности деятельности государственного органа (в т.ч. рейтинга акимов) использовать процентное соотношение объема выделенных средств на государственный социальный заказ из общего объема бюджета.
14. Обеспечить контроль эффективности исполнения бюджета, выделенного на государственный социальный заказ, и не допускать недоосвоения бюджетных средств, выделенных на государственный социальный заказ.
15. Предусмотреть эффективные механизмы вовлечения в реализацию государственного социального заказа сельских и районных НПО, т.к. существующая практика формирования лотов в масштабах областей позволяет участвовать в государственном социальном заказе в основном городским НПО.
16. Предусмотреть эффективные механизмы вовлечения в реализацию государственного социального заказа новых НПО.

Для государственных органов:

17. Формировать тематику лотов в рамках своих компетенций и в соответствии с профилем сферы управления. При формировании тематики лотов учитывать результаты исследований (социальные опросы, анкетирование и др.), нужды и потребности целевых групп (бенефициариев).
18. Для выявления какие виды государственного стандарта исключены из государственного социального заказа, провести консультации на местном и национальном уровнях, и в последующем предусмотреть их в тематике лотов.
19. В технических заданиях государственного социального заказа прописывать индикаторы/критерии мониторинга и оценки проектов.
20. В договоры включать обязательства НПО по проведению мониторинга и оценки проектов с привлечением путем открытого конкурса экспертов из пула экспертов Уполномоченного органа по государственным тарифам.
21. В обязательном порядке публиковать на сайтах ведомства критерии отбора поставщиков.
22. Обеспечить неправительственным организациям доступ к информации о составе Общественных советов по мониторингу и оценке проектов.
23. В обязательном порядке выставлять на сайтах отчеты по мониторингу и оценке проектов, а также электронные документы, аудио и видео материалы, произведенные в ходе реализации проекта.
24. Изучать практику применения мониторинга и оценки социальных проектов международными организациями в Казахстане и в других странах.

Для Счетного Комитета:

25. Осуществлять контроль по использованию государственными органами финансовых средств по государственному социальному заказу и публиковать отчеты.

Для неправительственных организаций:

26. Неправительственным организациям провести совместно с Министерством культуры и Парламентом РК экспертную встречу по вопросам государственного социального заказа в Парламенте РК.

Для Парламента РК:

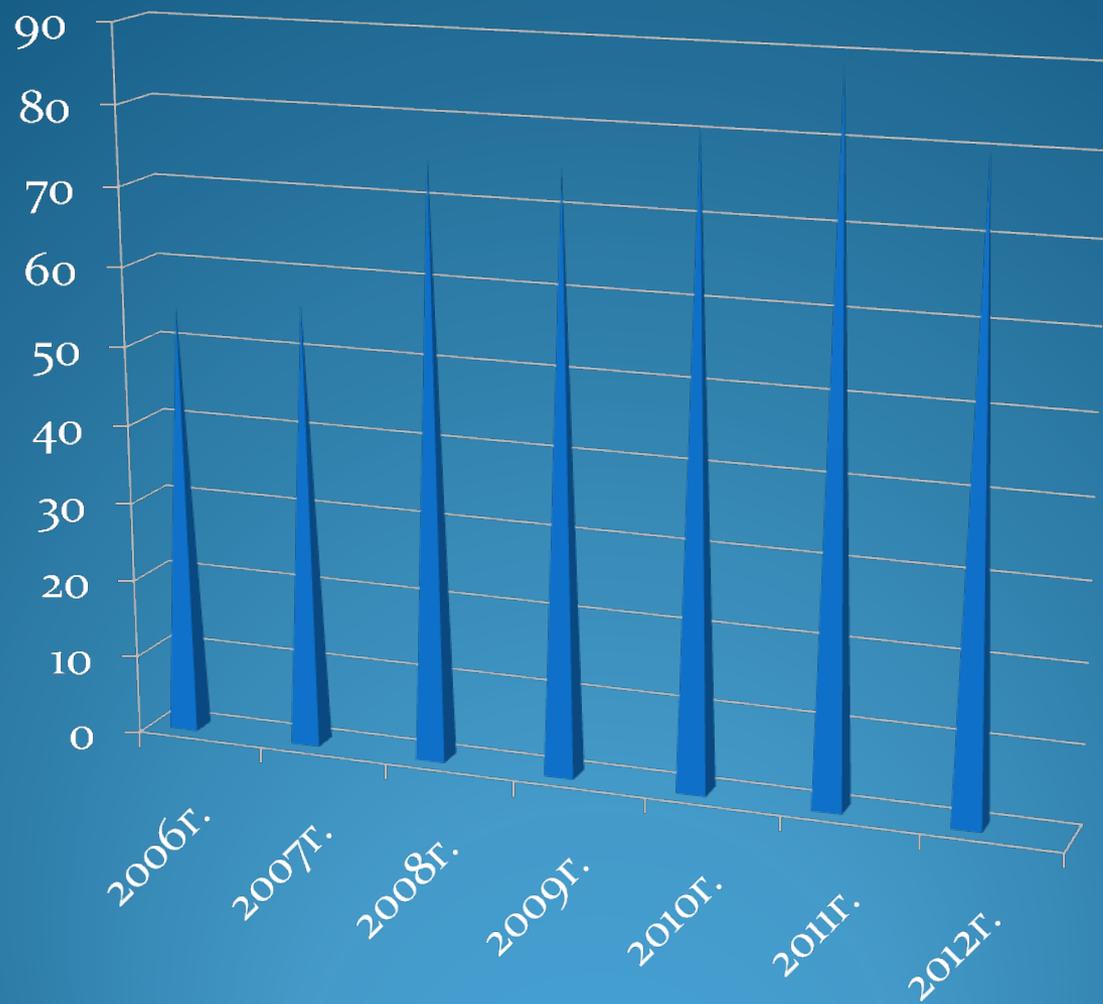
- Парламенту РК провести парламентские слушания по вопросам государственного социального заказа.

Анализ практики государственного социального заказа в Алматы

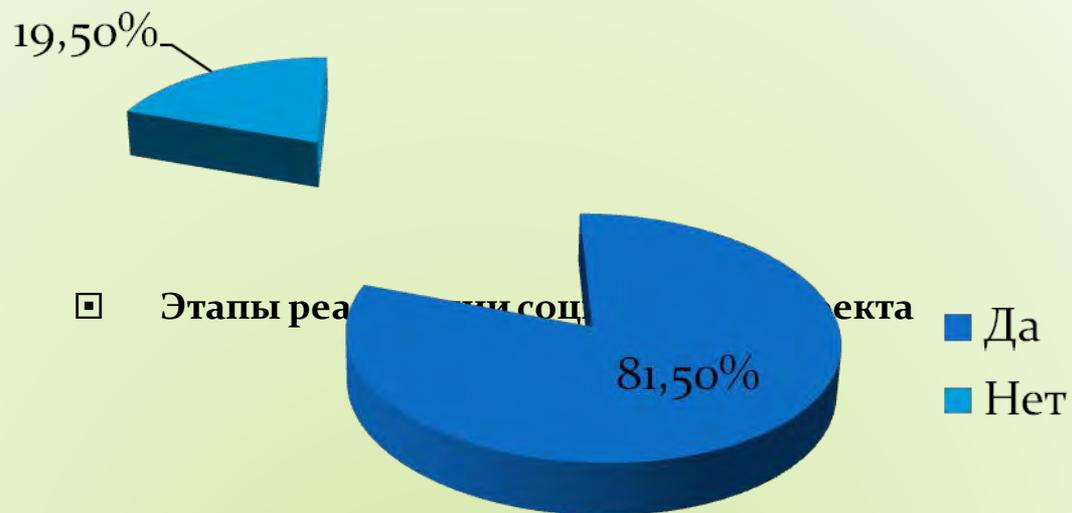
***Алтынай Кобеева
Общественный фонд
«Национальная сеть
информационно-ресурсных центров»***

г.Алматы, 07 июня 2012г.

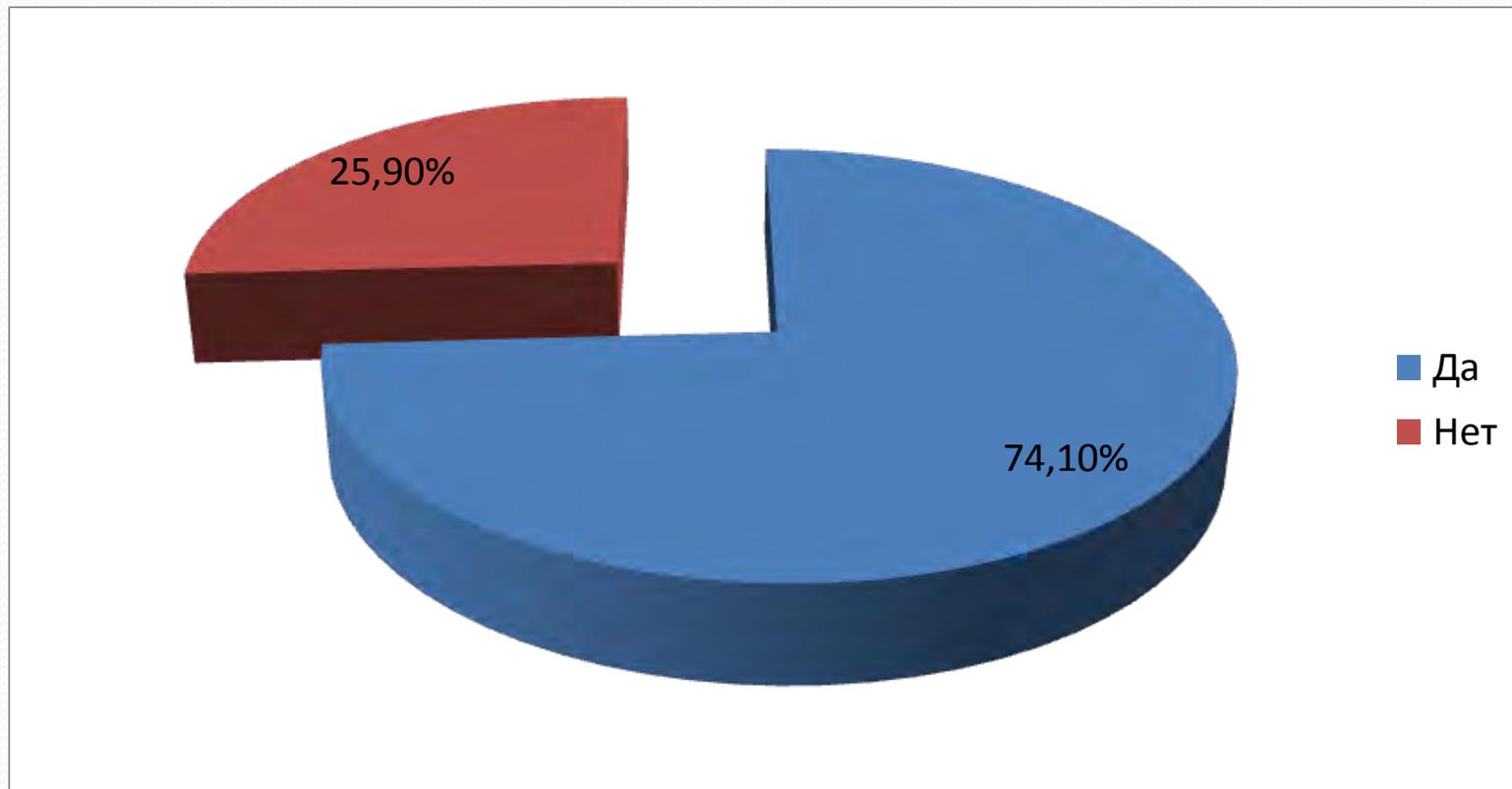
*Общий объем государственного
социального заказа в г.Алматы (в тыс.тенге)*



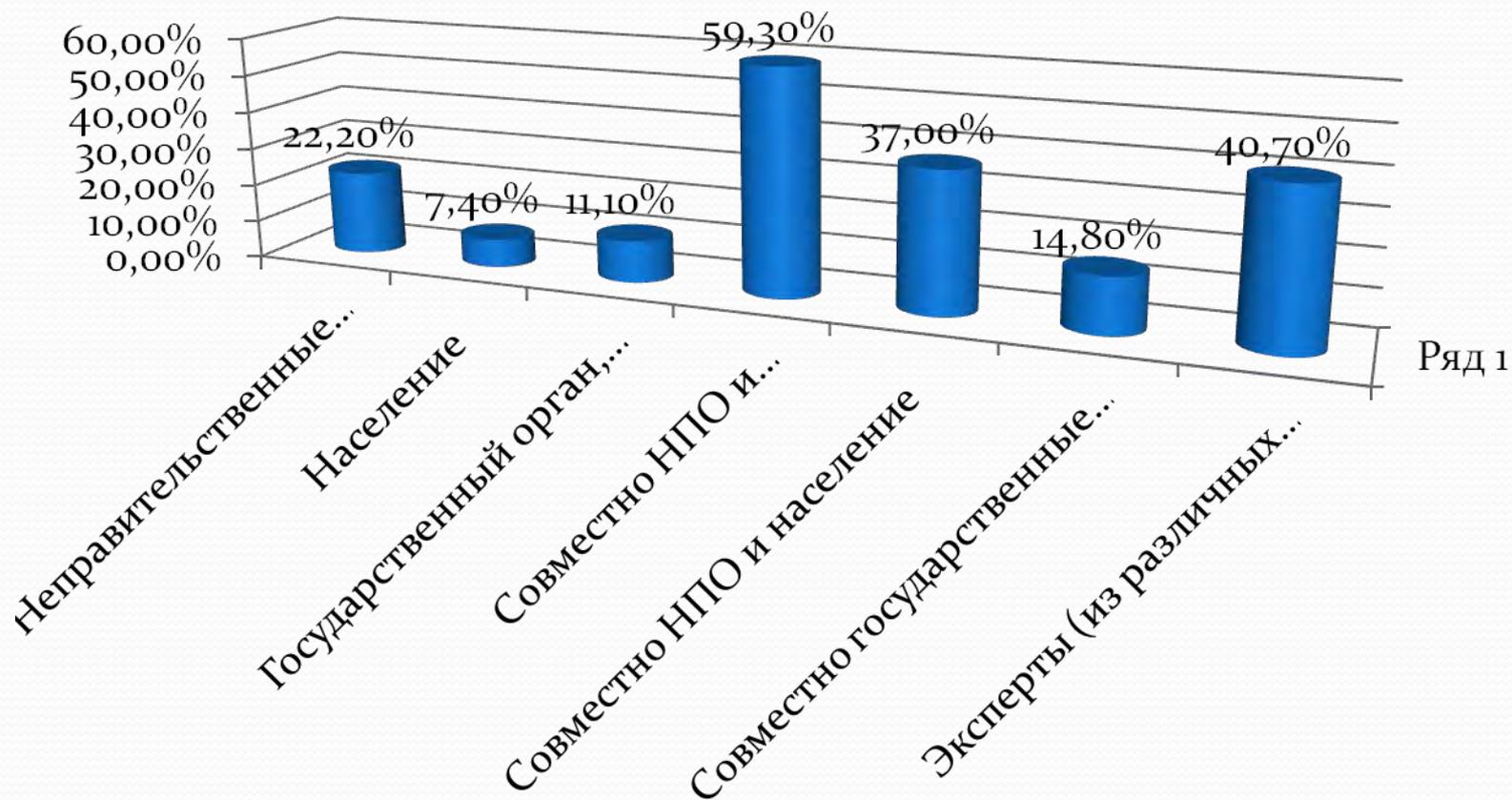
Принимали ли Вы участие в конкурсе государственного социального заказа?



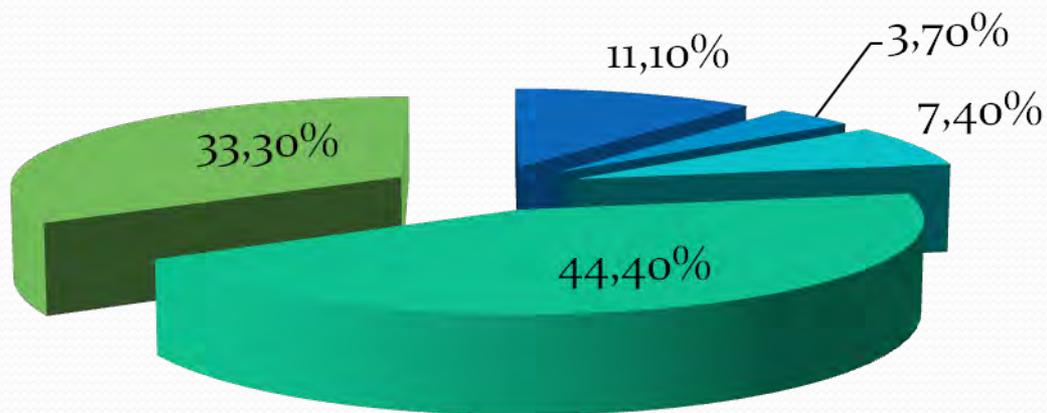
Реализовывала ли Ваша организация государственный социальный заказ



Кто на Ваш взгляд должен принимать участие в формировании тематики лотов для государственного социального заказа?



Что необходимо учитывать при формировании тем лотов для государственного социального заказа?



- Государственные приоритеты (ежегодное Послание Президента РК народу Казахстана, стратегические программы государственных органов, отраслевую направленность госорганов и т.п.)
- Изучение общественного мнения (социологические исследования)

■ Мнения неправительственных организаций

■ Изучение потребностей и нужд целевых групп

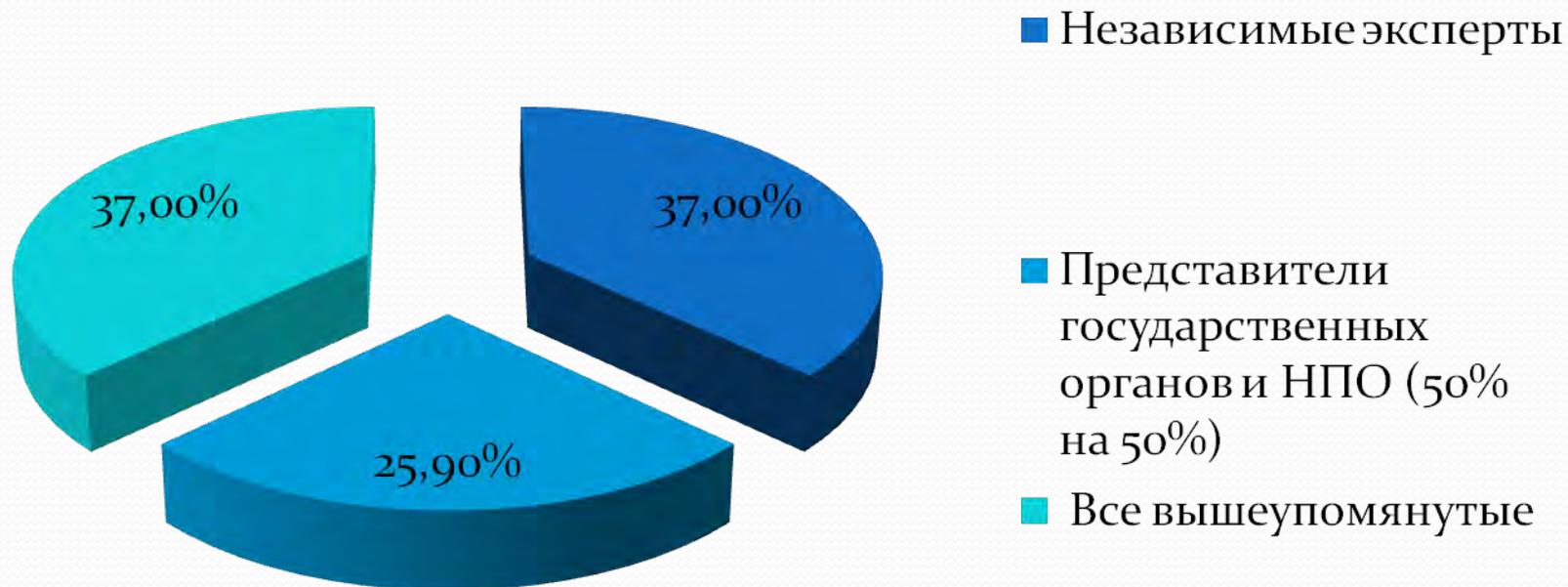
■ Все вышеупомянутое

Этапы реализации социального проекта

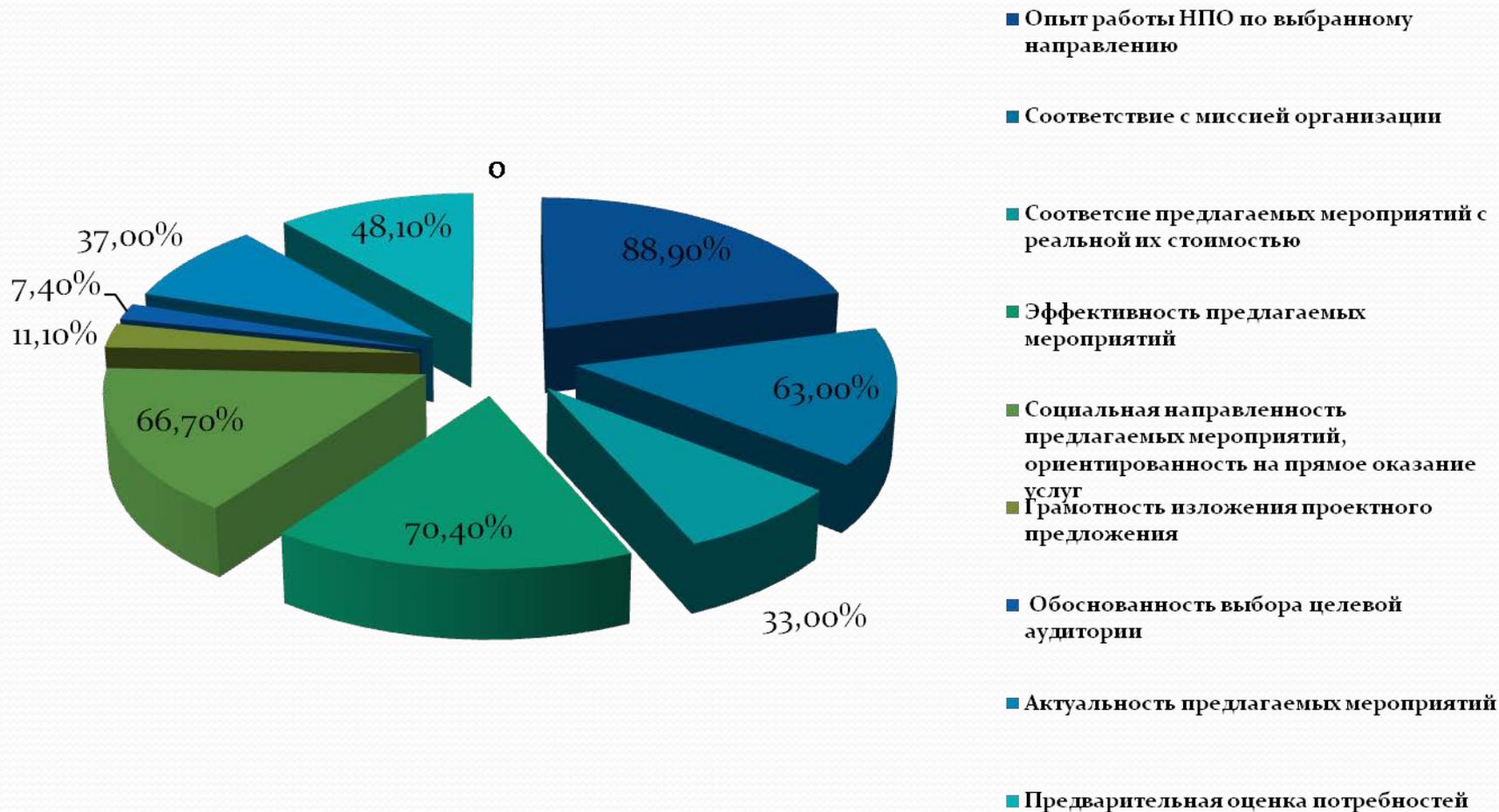


Результаты экспресс опроса

На Ваш взгляд, кто должен быть в составе конкурсной комиссии?

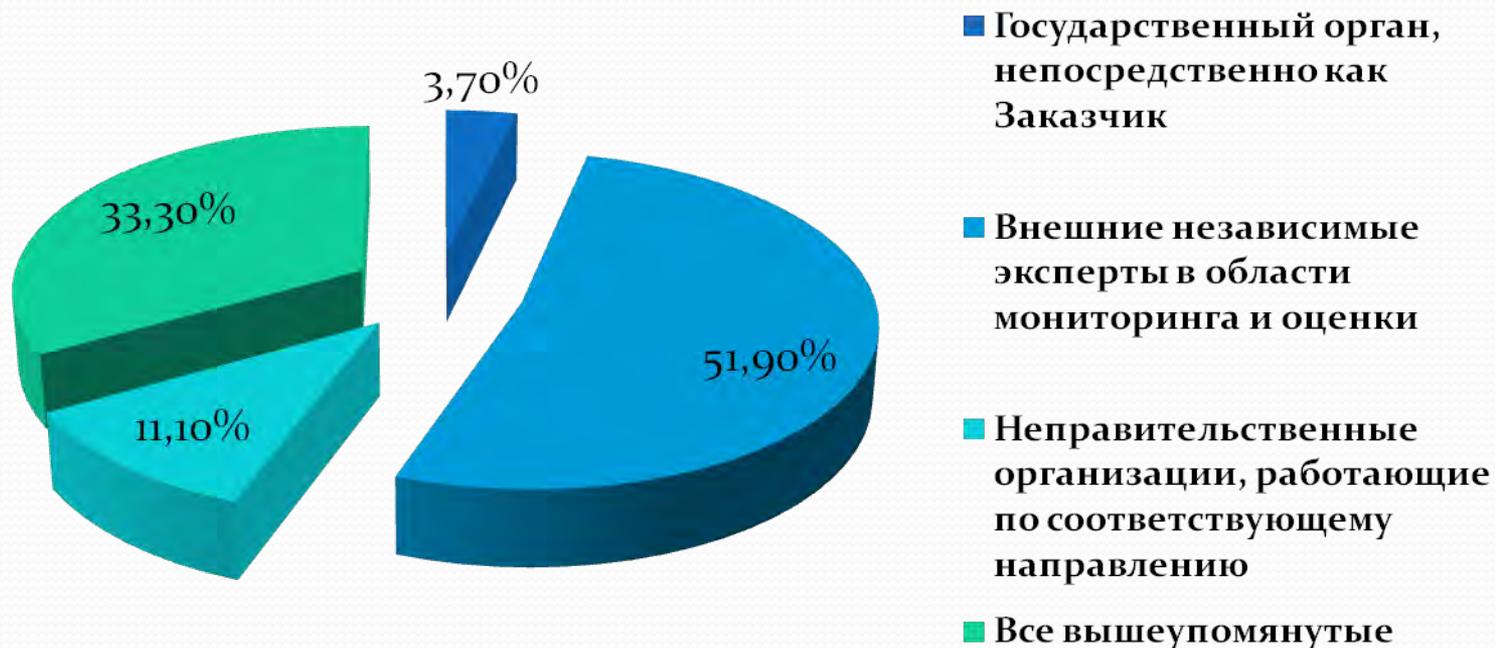


По Вашему мнению, какие критерии должны быть ключевыми при принятии итогового решения конкурсной комиссии (отметьте не более 5-ти вариантов ответа):

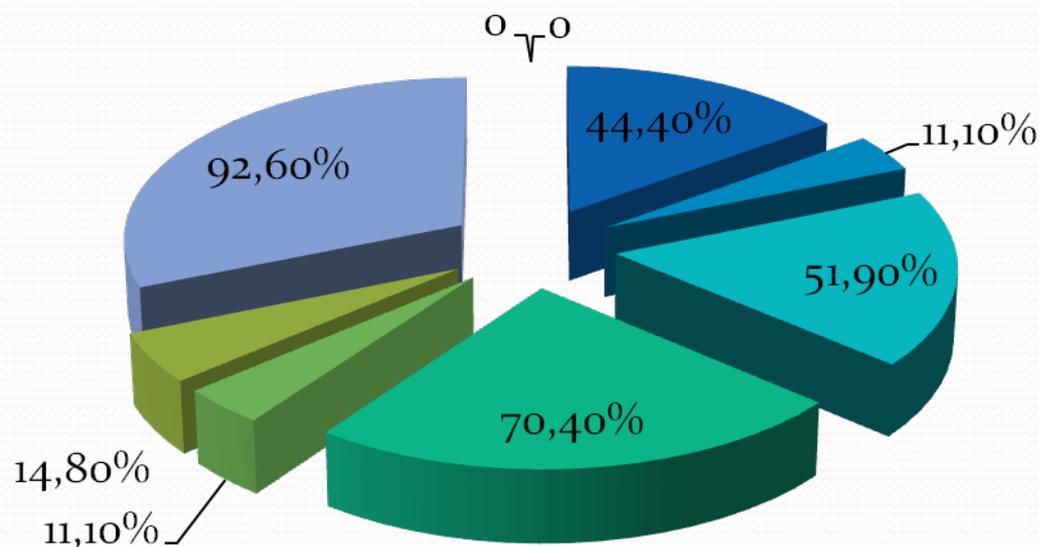


Мониторинг и оценка государственного социального заказа

Как Вы считаете, кто должен проводить мониторинг и оценку реализации государственного социального заказа?

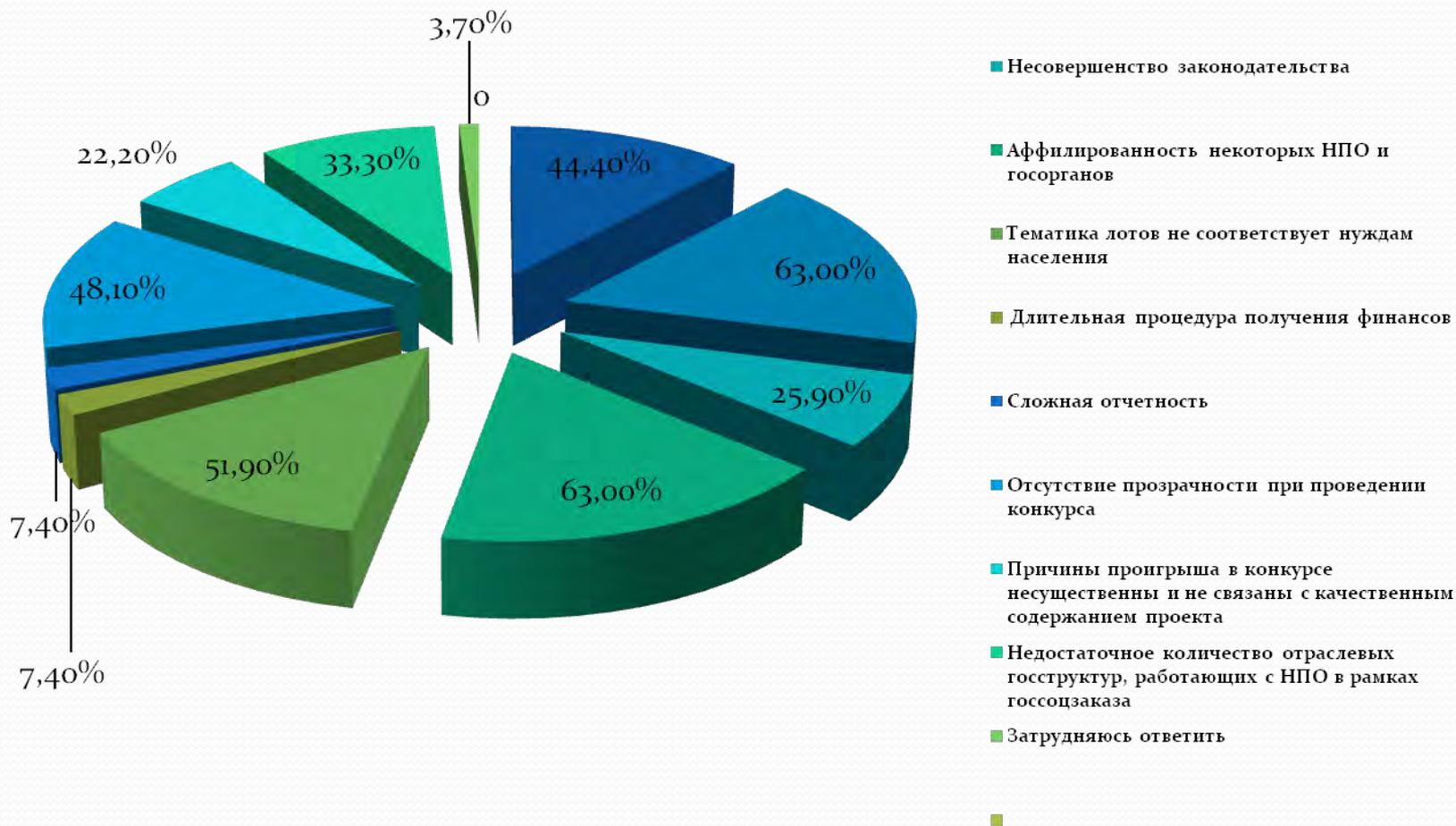


По - Вашему мнению, какие критерии определяют эффективность реализации проекта?



- Четкое выполнение всех мероприятий, указанных в техническом задании
- Большое количество бенефициаров
- Прозрачность отчетности
- Улучшение жизни бенефициаров
- Активное привлечение государственных органов, бизнес-структур и т.п.
- Социальное влияние проекта на изменение ситуации
- Широкое освещение мероприятий в СМИ
-

Назовите основные причины, снижающие эффективность реализации государственного социального заказа



По итогам мониторинга государственного социального заказа УВП г.Алматы 2011год.

- Создан и функционирует сайт www/monitoring-npo.kz
- Привлечены независимые эксперты из числа руководителей НПО с опытом работы более 10 лет, имеющие соответствующие сертификаты;
- Разработаны регистрационные анкеты для НПО (поставщиков); формы промежуточного и финального отчета;
- Разработаны для экспертов Формы мониторингового визита на мероприятие и офиса.

Основные проблемные моменты в период мониторинга и оценки

- Не предоставление некоторыми поставщиками утвержденного плана или графика мероприятий по проекту;
- Отсутствие офиса или оргтехники (последний пункт введение в заблуждение конкурсной комиссии), что влияет на решение;
- Не посещение заказчиками (УВП г.Алматы) мероприятий

Выводы:

Причины, по которым некоторые НПО не могут выиграть тендер.

- Недостаток опыта участия в тендерах;
- Предлагали более высокую цену по сравнению с др. НПО;
- Маленький опыт работы по тематике тендерной заявки;
- Более низкая квалификация, чем у других участников тендера;

Предложения:

- Участие общественной экспертизы (оценки) для утверждения тематики лотов госсоцзаказа (через независимый опрос населения, НПО оказывающие помощь целевой группой, экспертное мнение, сопоставление госпрограмм и тематик госсоцзаказа);
- Закрепить участие в тендерной комиссии представителей гражданского общества;
- Ужесточить требования к НПО при тендере (опыт работы, наличие ресурсов и т.д.);
- Ввести и популяризировать форму верификации НПО;
- Обязать отражать в отчетах по госсоцзаказа практические результаты улучшения положения целевых групп населения и распространять их;
- Обязательный мониторинг и оценка на протяжении всего этапа реализации проекта независимыми экспертами.



Спасибо за внимание!



Каунтерпарт Интернешнл, Инк.

ПОЛИТИКА ЗАКУПОК

в соответствии с требованиями USAID

Содержание

1. Введение
2. Общие положения
3. Задачи сотрудников при осуществлении закупок
4. Элементы процесса закупок
5. Планирование закупок, подготовительная работа и процедуры
6. Процедура выделения средств
7. Применяемые способы закупок
8. Полномочия при утверждении закупок
9. Объявление о закупках (конкурсная, тендерная документация)
10. Заявка на поставку товаров, работ, услуг (ТРУ)
11. Оценка заявки и анализ стоимости цен
12. Заключение договора
13. Счета на оплату
14. Прекращение договора
15. Протесты и апелляции
16. Контроль за применением процедур закупок

1. Введение

Каждая организация в ходе своей деятельности время от времени сталкивается с необходимостью выделять денежные средства для оплаты определенных товаров и услуг. Настоящая политика осуществления закупок (далее – Политика закупок) призвана регулировать и способствовать качественному управлению материально-техническим обеспечением деятельности организации. Приведенные в настоящей политике требования соответствуют общим требованиям к закупкам Агентства США по международному развитию (USAID) и могут являться в равной степени актуальными для проектов других доноров. Соблюдение требований настоящего документа позволяет эффективно проводить реализацию необходимых процедур, связанных с материально-техническим обеспечением и осуществлять контроль исполнения взятых по контрактам обязательств. Вместе с тем авторы пособия призывают пользователей пособия постоянно сверять нормы и правила осуществления закупок с последними требованиями USAID так как они могут меняться. Сайт USAID содержит информацию о всех последних изменениях и является лучшим источником информации для подрядчиков USAID.

2. Общие положения

- 2.1. Настоящая Политика закупок является внутренним регламентирующим документом, регулирующим процедуры закупок в организации, и разработана в соответствии с решениями органов управления организации.
- 2.2. Политика направлена на внедрение рациональных подходов и наилучших методов организации закупок в целях обеспечения наиболее эффективного удовлетворения потребностей организации в товарах, работах и услугах.
- 2.3. Эффективность закупок заключается в приобретении товаров, работ и услуг в полном объеме, в приемлемый срок и наилучшим соотношением цены и качества.
- 2.4. Основными принципами организации при осуществлении закупок являются честность, прозрачность, подотчетность и соблюдение внутренних и внешних нормативных требований.
- 2.5. В случае, если договорами, соглашениями или иными документами организации предусмотрены требования, отличающиеся от требований к осуществлению закупок, установленных настоящей Политикой, то должны применяться правила и требования, установленные в таких договорами, соглашениями или иными документами.
- 2.6. При осуществлении закупок важно избегать приобретения ненужных товаров; если допустимо, рассматривать возможность проката тех или иных предметов, а не их покупку; все заявления должны предоставлять: четкое и точное описание; требования к продавцам; описание технических спецификаций; особые примечания; закупка должна производиться с ответственными подрядчиками; и закупочная документация должна быть предъявлена в USAID (либо тому донору, который осуществляет поддержку проекта организации).

3. Задачи сотрудников при осуществлении закупок

Реализация договоров требует здравого смысла от каждого сотрудника организации. Все вовлеченные в процесс закупок сотрудники организации должны понимать задачи процесса закупок:

- 3.1. Работать с финансовым департаментом для создания конкурентной среды между поставщиками.

- 3.2. Получать качественные товары, работы и услуги для оказания качественной поддержки проектов и программ организации.
- 3.3. Заключать наиболее выгодные договора для организации, ее доноров или спонсоров.
- 3.4. Получать максимальный результат от совершенных затрат.
- 3.5. Взаимодействовать только с ответственными источниками товаров, работ и услуг.
- 3.6. Взаимодействовать в равной степени справедливо со всеми субподрядчиками, консультантами и поставщиками услуг.
- 3.7. Избегать какого-либо конфликта интересов или подозрительного поведения в ходе взаимодействия с суб-контрактерами организации.
- 3.8. Информировать руководство организации о всех ставших известными случаях подозрительного или непрофессионального поведения сотрудников или контрактеров в ходе процесса закупок.
- 3.9. Осуществлять надлежащее документирование всех транзакций организации при осуществлении процесса закупок.

4. Элементы процесса закупок

Для целей данной Политики используются следующие основные элементы процесса закупок, представляющие собой самостоятельные разделы настоящей политики:

<u>Деятельность по закупкам</u>	<u>Соответствующий раздел политики</u>
Инициирование транзакции	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Процедура выделения средств • Определение типов контрактов • Полномочия при утверждении закупок
Техническое задание	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Объявление о закупках (конкурсная, тендерная документация) • Подготовка технического задания • Определение конечных результатов
Конкурс	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Объявление о закупках (конкурсная, тендерная документация) • Подготовка технического задания • Определение конечных результатов • Оценка предложений
Один источник	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Подготовка технического задания • Определение конечных результатов • Закуп из одного источника
Сбор предложений/заявок	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Работа с проектными предложениями/заявками
Оценка предложений/заявок	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Анализ стоимости и цен
Определение поставщика	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Полномочия при утверждении закупок • Предварительное одобрение

Мониторинг договоров	• Предварительное одобрение
Ведение документации закупкам	• Предварительное одобрение • Счета на оплату

Перечисленные выше политики представляют собой общее руководство при закупочной деятельности организации. При этом, в организации есть и другие политики и процедуры, положения которых также влияют на процедуры закупок организации.

Кроме того, для целей настоящей политики используются следующие основные понятия и термины:

Закупка	-	Это процесс приобретения товаров, материалов <u>и</u> услуг, включая: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Оборудование, запасные детали и материалы для осуществления деятельности программы • Оборудование, офисную мебель и материалы для офисов проектов • Консультационные услуги, предоставляемые физическими лицами или организациями
Договор закупки	-	Гражданско-правовой договор, заключенный в соответствии с гражданским законодательством Республики Казахстан и настоящей Политикой
Исполнительное подразделение	-	Структурное подразделение организации, инициирующее закупки.
Административный департамент	-	Структурное подразделение организации, осуществляющее закупки.
Рекомендованные поставщики	-	Компании, успешно выполняющие (выполнявшие) договора, заключенные с организацией и рекомендованные исполнительным подразделением и административным департаментом для дальнейшего сотрудничества.
Нерекомендованные поставщики	-	Компании, выполняющие (выполнявшие) договора, заключенные с организацией с нарушением сроков и других условий договоров, и не рекомендованные исполнительным подразделением и административным департаментом для дальнейшего сотрудничества.
Потенциальные поставщики	-	Организации, у которых есть возможность предоставить определенные товары/услуги для организации.
Грантовое соглашение	-	Договор между организацией и третьими лицами/организациями, предметом которого является предоставление гранта в соответствии с законодательством РК и стран

поставщиков услуг/ исполнителей гранта.

5. Планирование закупок, подготовительная работа и процедуры

Исполнительное подразделение и финансовый менеджер/ бухгалтер разрабатывают детальные планы расходов по проектной деятельности организации (по каждому начинающемуся проекту) и текущим административным расходам. На основании данных планов формируется план закупок для каждого проекта организации.

При составлении плана закупок административный департамент оценивает совокупную потребность вкупаемых товарах и услуг, а также сроки их поставок в организацию. Далее вырабатывает эффективную схему закупок, включая планирование необходимых запасов. Готовит график проведения закупок и представляет этот график на утверждение исполнительного подразделения и исполнительного директора.

5.1. Первый руководитель и финансовый менеджер/ бухгалтер осуществляют выбор поставщиков товаров и услуг, необходимых для текущей деятельности организации и обслуживающих организацию в течение всего календарного года: канцелярские товары, обслуживание оргтехники, услуги такси, услуги авиа и ж/д агентств. При этом, утверждается генеральный и резервный поставщик указанных услуг, после чего с каждой организацией заключаются договора закупок (обслуживания, поставок и т.п.). Для резервного поставщика оговариваются условия его привлечения.

5.2. Для выбора поставщиков товаров и услуг исполнительное подразделение и финансовый менеджер/ бухгалтер обязаны изучить рынок товаров и услуг, закуп которых отражен в плане закупок. В процессе изучения рынка сотрудники должны определить наличие требуемого товара/оборудования, его качество и техническую спецификацию, выявить поставщиков и определить их потенциал, провести калькуляцию расходов. В процессе изучения рынка определяется поставщик, наличие товара/услуг, стоимость за единицу измерения, общий потенциал поставщика (можно ли сотрудничать на долговременной основе).

Смысл изучения рынка товаров и услуг заключается в получении товаров, работ и услуг за наименьшую стоимость при оптимальном качестве. Определяющим фактором при выборе победителя торгов является соотношение цены и качества в представленном претендентом предложении. Важность этих двух факторов в зависимости от предмета торгов различна, что обусловлено особенностями предмета торгов (товары, работы или услуги) и положениями конкурсной (тендерной) документации, применяемой для проведения конкретных торгов.

При составлении бюджета исполнительное подразделение и административный департамент обязаны учесть рыночные (реальные) цены на планируемый к закупкам товар и определить его стоимость с учётом транспортных расходов, которые как и погрузочно-разгрузочные работы (в случаях связанных с проведением строительных работ) могут являться вкладом сообщества в исполняемый бюджет проекта.

Помимо цены должны конкретно указываться другие факторы и порядок их учета для целей определения самой низкой оцененной стоимости предложения. При рассмотрении предложений на поставку товаров и оборудования могут приниматься во внимание расходы на внутренние перевозки к объекту, эксплуатационные расходы, производительность и совместимость оборудования, наличие запасных частей и возможности технического обслуживания, а также преимущества, связанные с обучением персонала, техникой безопасности и охраной окружающей среды.

Оценка предложения поставщика в дополнение к указанной им цене, должна учитывать один или более из перечисленных ниже факторов:

- а) расходы на внутренние перевозки и прочие расходы в регионе Закупщика, связанные с доставкой товаров,
- б) сроки поставок,
- в) отклонения от графика платежей,
- г) стоимость компонентов, необходимых запасных частей и обслуживания,
- д) наличие в регионе Закупщика запасных частей и постпродажного обслуживания,
- е) предполагаемые затраты на эксплуатацию и обслуживание,
- ж) надежность и производительность оборудования, и/или прочие специфические факторы.

После выбора поставщика административный департамент поводит переговоры с потенциальными поставщиками о возможности предоставления организации специальных скидок. Результаты проведенных переговоров предоставляются исполнительному подразделению и исполнительному директору.

Договор заключается с поставщиком, подавшим предложение с наименьшей оцененной стоимостью (что необязательно совпадает с наименьшей из предложенных цен), при условии его одобрения руководством организации. Данная процедура осуществляется только с письменного одобрения директора организации.

При закупке любого товара, **общей стоимостью менее 30,000 тенге¹**, желательно (но необязательно) собрать три ценовых предложения на данный вид товара или услуги. Выбор поставщика следует делать на основании цены, качества, надежности, своевременности и других деловых соображений. Закупка товара или услуги в этом случае не требует специального письменного одобрения исполнительного директора.

Планируя закупить любой товар, **общей стоимостью равной или превышающей 30,000 тенге** нужно непременно собрать как минимум три оформленных коммерческих предложения либо счета на оплату. Закупка товара или услуги в этом случае обязательно должна получить письменное одобрение исполнительного директора в виде приказа, распоряжения либо письменной резолюции на документе об утверждении о приобретении товара.

Если закупка товара или услуги не предусмотрена утвержденным планом закупок, то исполнительное подразделение обязано отправить служебную записку директору о необходимости закупки данного товара или услуги. К данной служебной записке должно быть приложено Техническое задание или обоснование необходимости закупки, и список потенциальных поставщиков. На основании служебной записки утвержденной исполнительным директором, финансовый менеджер и/или бухгалтер принимает мотивированное решение о проведении закупки, или отказе в ней.

Закупка не производится до того момента, пока решение о закупке определённой партии товара или услуги не будет одобрено и утверждено директором организации.

¹ Стоимостные показатели (пороговые суммы в тенге) требуют проверки у менеджера программы (AOR) со стороны USAID. Стоимостные показатели могут меняться. Это требование является универсальным для всех разделов данного пособия, где указаны пороговые суммы в тенге.

Покупка услуг языковых переводов осуществляется только из числа лиц, рекомендованных поставщиков без применения процедур закупок, предусмотренных настоящими правилами. Список рекомендованных поставщиков составляется административным департаментом и утверждается исполнительным директором.

6. Процедура выделения средств

Общая процедура выделения средств включает в себя следующие этапы:

1. Необходимо удостовериться в том, что в грантовом соглашении, договоре, или ином бюджете организации предусмотрены средства на планируемую закупку.
2. При необходимости, уведомить вышестоящих сотрудников организации о планируемом процессе закупа.
3. Совместно с финансовым департаментом определить наиболее оптимальный тип закупки (см. Определение типов контрактов).
4. Совместно с финансовым департаментом разработать анонс тендера/конкурса, либо документацию для закупа методом из одного источника.
5. Совместно с финансовым департаментом согласовать стоимость закупки.
6. Разработать и согласовать с поставщиком текст договора на закупку, подписать договор со стороны исполнителя.
7. Выслать договор на подписание руководству организации и произвести оплату в соответствии с условиями договора.

7. Применяемые способы закупок

Существует несколько инструментов закупок и поддержки, которые можно использовать при создании отношений между организацией и поставщиком товаров, работ или услуг. Вид инструмента зависит от природы программы, которую реализует организация. Окончательное решение о том, какой тип договора будет использоваться при осуществлении закупок должно быть принято финансовым департаментом организации совместно с ее руководством.

Применяемые способы закупок:

Настоящей политикой предусмотрены следующие способы закупок:

- 1) Тендер
- 2) Сбор коммерческих предложений
- 3) Закупка экспертных услуг от физических лиц
- 4) Закупка из единственного источника

В случае отсутствия оснований, прямо предусмотренных иными пунктами настоящей Политики, закупка любых товаров и услуг должна проводиться предпочтительно путем запроса ценовых предложений.

Применение способа и вида закупки определяется административным департаментом в соответствии с настоящей Политикой.

7.1. Тендер:

- 1) Тендер применяется только в случае если стоимость закупаемого товара или услуги превысит сумму эквивалентную 1000 0000 (одного миллиона) тенге.
- 2) Организация применяет метод открытого проведения тендера.
- 3) В зависимости от числа требуемых этапов тендер может быть многоэтапным.
- 4) В зависимости от необходимости процедуры квалификационного отбора, конкурс может быть с проведением и без проведения предварительного квалификационного отбора.

- 5) Тендер проводится на основании приказа директора, путем размещения объявления в СМИ с указанием требований, предъявляемых со стороны организации к поставщику товаров и услуг.
- 6) Срок на предоставление участникам тендера на подготовку тендерных документов не может быть меньше 10 дней.

7.2. Запрос предложений

- 1) В организации может применяться метод открытого запроса предложений.
- 2) В зависимости от числа этапов, запрос предложений может быть многоэтапным.
- 3) Запрос предложений должен направляться в адрес не менее пяти компаний из списка рекомендованных и потенциальных поставщиков исполнительного подразделения, формирование которого происходит в соответствии с настоящей политикой. В случае, если количество потенциальных поставщиков фактически составляет меньше пяти, то запрос предложений отправляется в адрес фактически имеющихся потенциальных поставщиков.
- 4) Срок, предоставляемый компаниями на подготовку предложений, не может быть более 5 (пяти) рабочих дней.

7.3. Закупка экспертных услуг от физического лица

- 1) Закупка экспертных услуг от физического лица осуществляется исполнительным подразделением самостоятельно, без наличия согласия со стороны административного департамента.
- 2) При закупке экспертных услуг от физического лица исполнительное подразделение вправе изначально определить эксперта, который будет оказывать услуги, без привлечения к участию в закупках других экспертов. Данный выбор должен быть обусловлен исключительной высокой квалификацией эксперта, подтверждаться соответствующим резюме и двумя рекомендациями.
- 3) При отборе экспертов исполнительное подразделение обязано приложить к договору резюме эксперта, содержащее сведения об опыте работы эксперта, контактных данных, месте жительства, все возможные отзывы третьих лиц, которые имеют существенные значения при выборе эксперта.
- 4) Документы по закупке экспертных услуг от физического лица хранятся у финансового менеджера / бухгалтера вместе с договором и программными документами эксперта.
- 5) Договор на оказание услуг: заключается с физическим лицом, которое не является сотрудником организации, для оказания услуг в определенный краткосрочный период за установленный размер вознаграждения.

7.4. Закупка из единственного источника

- 1) Закупка из единственного источника может осуществляться путем направления предложения о заключении договора конкретному поставщику, либо принятия предложения о заключении договора от одного поставщика без рассмотрения конкурирующих предложений. Применение данного метода закупок должно быть утверждено комиссией по закупкам на основании сравнительной таблицы по закупкам, содержащей информацию о единственно возможном поставщике товаров и услуг.
- 2) Закупка из единственного источника может осуществляться в следующих случаях:
 - наличие срочной потребности в товаре/ услуге, в том числе в следствие возникновения чрезвычайных обстоятельств/ аварий, в связи с чем применение других процедур неприемлемо и нецелесообразно. В таком случае закупка товаров/ услуг из единственного источника производится с учетом того, что объем закупаемой продукции должен быть не больше необходимого для предотвращения чрезвычайной ситуации или ликвидации ее последствий. Закупка из одного источника должна быть согласована с исполнительным подразделением и исполнительным директором.

- товар или услуга могут быть получены только от одного поставщика по уникальной технологии, либо обладают уникальными свойствами, что подтверждается соответствующими документами, и только один поставщик может предоставить такую продукцию.
- поставщик является монополистом, зарегистрированным в антимонопольных органах в установленном порядке.
- поставщик является единственным официальным дилером производителя (при условии, что сам производитель не работает на территории РК); поставщик является единственным в данном регионе, при условии, что расходы на привлечение такого же поставщика из других регионов делает это экономически невыгодным.

8. Полномочия при утверждении закупок

Еще на этапе получения проекта от донора организации понадобится начать процесс установления и/или оформления отношений с субподрядчиками. В проектах, финансируемых USAID, как и для ключевого персонала, перед заключением договоров с субподрядчиками требуется получения разрешения от USAID. Если предложены организацией субподрядчики были упомянуты в утвержденном предложении и бюджете, то организация может переходить к заключению договоров субподряда. Если же они не были указаны, потребуется запрашивать отдельное разрешение супервайзера для каждого субподрядчика.

Процесс организации, рассмотрения и утверждения закупок внутри организации подразумевает участие следующих ее сотрудников:

- Первый руководитель организации – осуществляет общий контроль и надзор за разработкой и выполнением закупочных процедур, утверждает решение о проведении закупок;
- Сотрудник исполнительного подразделения организации – отвечает за организацию процесса закупки, готовит документацию, осуществляет взаимодействие с потенциальными и выбранными поставщиками товаров, работ или услуг, разрабатывает рекомендации к процессу закупок и отвечает за полное соответствие процедуры закупки политикам и правилам организации;
- Сотрудник административного департамента организации – как правило, речь идет о бухгалтере, в чью задачу входит осуществление финансовых транзакций, сбор и хранение документации по закупке.

Для закупки товаров и услуг на общую сумму свыше 301 USD, должен быть создан Комитет по закупке. Комитет должен состоять не менее чем из трех членов. Стороны, которые подали заявки на предоставление товаров и услуг, не должны быть представлены в Комитете. Все утвержденные решения должны быть отражены в протоколах работы Комитета, подписаны всеми членами комитета, и утверждены первым руководителем организации. Все протоколы собраний Комитетов должны храниться в электронном формате в исполнительном подразделении и в оригинале в бухгалтерии организации. Сотрудник административного департамента несет ответственность за сохранение протоколов заседаний.

Член Комитета может назначить себе замену в период его/ее отсутствия. В случае, если отсутствующий член Комитета по закупкам не назначил замену в нужное время, замещающий член Комитета может быть назначен руководителем организации. Это назначение должно быть сделано в письменной форме (подтверждение должно быть выслано всем участникам процесса закупок по электронной почте), и в нем должен быть отражен срок и повод для назначения замены.

Авторизация закупок в организации осуществляется исходя из требований таблицы, представленной ниже:

Стоимость закупки, в долларах США (эквивалент в тенге)	Предварительное утверждение технического задания	Наличие заявки на закупку от потенциального поставщика (включая спецификации)	Приглашение представить коммерческие предложения /объявление о закупке (в СМИ)	Требуемое количество ценовых предложений	Отчет об оценке заявки	Комитет по закупке	Договор
0-300 Долл. США	Нет – для товаров Да – для консультантов, тренеров, экспертов и т.п.	Да	Нет	1 и более	Нет	Нет	Нет
301- 1500 Долл. США	Нет – для товаров Да – для консультантов, тренеров, экспертов и т.п.	Да	Нет	3 и более	Да	Да	Да/Нет
1 501 – 4999 Долл. США	Да	Да	Требование представить коммерческие предложения	3 и более	Да	Да	Да
Свыше 5 000 Долл. США	Да	Да	Объявление в СМИ	3 и более	Да	Да	Да

9. Объявление о закупках (конкурсная, тендерная документация)

При возникновении необходимости совершить закупку, сотрудник исполнительного подразделения размещает объявление о предстоящей закупке и приглашает потенциальных поставщиков представить их заявки (коммерческие предложения) в рамках объявляемого конкурса.

Объявление о планируемой закупке должно содержать информацию о заказчике, требования к закупаемым товарам, работам и услугам (Спецификацию, либо Техническое задание), ценовое предложение, адрес и контактные данные уполномоченного сотрудника организации, отвечающего за сбор заявок и корреспонденцию с потенциальными поставщиками.

В объявлении о закупках должны быть указаны критерии, по которым будет проводиться оценка каждого коммерческого предложения/ заявки на участие в конкурсе. Помимо этого, объявление обязательно должно содержать информацию о последнем сроке подачи заявок по данному объявленному конкурсу. Также, в объявлении должно быть указано, что потенциальные поставщики товаров, работ, услуг не должны напрямую контактировать с представителями организации во избежание конфликта интересов. Все коммуникации между заказчиком и потенциальными поставщиками должны осуществляться в письменной форме.

Объявление о закупках должно распространяться максимально широко, чтоб организация имела возможность получить максимальное количество заявок на поставку товаров, работ и услуг (ТРУ). В том числе, объявление о закупке может быть размещено в печатных и электронных СМИ, выслано нарочно, размещено в местах общего пользования и т.п.

Каждое объявление должно обязательно сопровождаться либо спецификацией закупаемых товаров (см. формат Спецификации в разделе ниже), либо Техническим заданием на закупаемые работы или услуги. Типичные разделы Технического задания включают в себя:

1. Описание задач, которые должен выполнить исполнитель (Что? Где? Когда? Как?).
2. Этапы работ и требуемые квалификации к исполнителю (-ям).
3. Описание четких результатов, которые должны быть достигнуты в результате работ/ оказания услуг.
4. Требования к отчетности.
5. Описание технической процедуры оценки заявки
6. Описание процесса мониторинга хода выполнения работ и /или оказания услуг после выделения финансирования заказчиком.
7. Все специфические требования к договору, такие как необходимость поездок, проверок и т.п.

10. Заявка на поставку товаров, работ, услуг (ТРУ)

Потенциальные участники процедуры запроса предложений готовят свои заявки на участие в процедуре в соответствии с требованиями закупочной документации. Каждый участник вправе подать только одну заявку на участие в процедуре запроса предложений. При этом внесение изменений в поданное предложение, в том числе изменение цены предложения, не будет расцениваться Комитетом по закупкам, как подача «второй» заявки.

Заявка на участие в процедуре запроса предложений действует в течение срока, установленного в ней потенциальным участником процедуры в соответствии с требованиями закупочной документации. Каждый документ, входящий в Заявку, должен быть подписан лицом, имеющим право действовать от имени участника без доверенности. Указанное лицо вправе делегировать свои полномочия иному лицу на основании доверенности. В последнем случае копия доверенности, заверенная печатью участника, должна входить в состав Заявки. Обычно, Заявка на участие в процедуре запроса предложений подается в следующей форме:

**Заявка
на участие в процедуре запроса предложений**

Наименование закупаемых товаров, работ, услуг: _____

на право заключения с _____ (название организации, закупающей ТРУ)
договора на _____ поставку

_____ (указывается предмет договора)

Рассмотрев документацию о процедуре запроса предложений на право заключения договора на поставку _____

_____ (указывается предмет договора)

_____ (фирменное наименование участника размещения заказа, Ф.И.О. , паспортные данные индивидуального предпринимателя)

в лице, _____
(наименование должности, Ф.И.О. руководителя, уполномоченного лица)

сообщает о согласии участвовать в процедуре запроса предложений на условиях, установленных в документации о проведении запроса предложений в открытой форме, и направляет настоящую заявку.

Мы согласны поставлять _____ (далее товар, работа, услуга) в соответствии с требованиями документации о процедуре запроса предложений и на условиях, которые мы представили в настоящем предложении:

Приложение: функциональные характеристики (потребительские свойства) и качественные характеристики товара, работ, услуги (приложение № _____ к заявке на участие в процедуре запроса предложений).

Одновременно гарантируем, что поставляемые товары являются новыми, не бывшими в употреблении.

С условиями оплаты, указанными в проекте договора, согласны,

Настоящей заявкой подтверждаем, что в отношении

_____ (наименование организации-участника размещения заказа, индивидуального предпринимателя)

не проводится процедура ликвидации, банкротства, деятельность не приостановлена, а также, что размер задолженности по начисленным налогам, сборам и иным обязательным платежам в бюджеты любого уровня или государственные внебюджетные фонды за прошедший календарный год не превышает _____% (значение указать цифрами и прописью) балансовой стоимости активов участника размещения заказа по данным бухгалтерской отчетности за последний завершенный отчетный период.

Настоящим гарантируем достоверность представленной нами в заявке информации.

Срок действия настоящей заявки на участие в процедуре запроса предложений

Предоставляем сведения:

1. адрес (фактический, юридический): _____

2. контактные телефоны, факс, адрес электронной почты: _____

3. банковские реквизиты:

БИН/ИНН:

Расчетный счет:

Наименование банка:

БИК:

К заявке прилагаются следующие документы:

Участник размещения заказа _____ (Ф.И.О., должность)

(подпись)

М.П.

Приложение № _____

СПЕЦИФИКАЦИЯ

№	Наименование товара	Характеристика товара	Страна происхождения, фирма-изготовитель	Количество	Цена (тенге)	Сумма (тенге)	Примечание

Участник размещения заказа _____ (Ф.И.О., должность)

(подпись)

М.П.

Заявка подается по каждому виду закупок отдельно. Каждый документ, входящий в Заявку, должен быть скреплен печатью участника. Все без исключения листы Заявки должны быть пронумерованы. При подаче Заявки в письменном виде все листы Заявки должны быть скреплены или упакованы таким образом, чтобы исключить их случайное выпадение или перемещение. Заявка должна содержать описание документов, входящих в заявку.

Участник закупочной процедуры вправе приложить к заявке дополнительные материалы – документы (страницы книг, брошюр, журналов и т.д.) и электронные носители информации. Указанные дополнительные материалы в составе заявки не нумеруются.

При подаче заявки в письменном виде заявка, ее электронная копия и дополнительные материалы должны быть надежно запечатаны в конверт (пакет и т.п.) и опечатаны печатью участника.

11. Оценка заявки и анализ стоимости и цен

Для закупки товаров и услуг на общую сумму свыше 301 USD, Комитет по закупке проводит оценку полученных заявок. По результатам проведения процедуры оценки заявок участников Комитет по закупкам выбирает участника, предложившего, по мнению членов Комитета, лучшие условия исполнения договора, либо принимает решение об отклонении всех заявок. Решение Комитета по закупкам оформляется в виде протокола.

В случае, если по итогам процедуры запроса предложений поступила только одна заявка, либо решением Комитета по закупкам признан соответствующим требованиям или условиям извещения о проведении процедуры запроса предложений и закупочной документации только один участник, либо не поступило ни одной заявки, процедура запроса предложений признается несостоявшейся. При этом Комитет по закупкам может принять решение о заключении договора с единственным участником процедуры запроса предложений, с единственным источником (исполнителем, подрядчиком) или о повторном проведении закупочной процедуры. При повторном проведении закупочной процедуры ее условия могут быть изменены.

Членами Комитета по закупкам организации (далее – Комитетом) при проведении оценки и сопоставления заявок участников конкурса, если конкурсной документацией не предусмотрено иное, применяются следующие методы оценки:

- Предложения оцениваются каждым членом Комитета самостоятельно (индивидуальная оценка) по балльной шкале. Индивидуальная оценка состоит в изучении каждым членом Комитета представленных участниками конкурса сведений, характеризующих соответствие участников и их предложений установленным критериям.
- Оценка проводится по критериям оценки заявок, предусмотренных конкурсной документацией, путем сравнения сведений, содержащихся в заявках участников конкурса, между собой. Результатом сравнения являются оценки, выставляемые каждому участнику конкурса по каждому из указанных критериев.
- Оценки выражаются в целых числах от 0 до 5 баллов. Наибольшее количество баллов присваивается участнику конкурса, который и предложение которого в наибольшей степени удовлетворяют потребность организации по оцениваемому критерию. При равенстве нескольких участников конкурса и их предложений по какому-либо критерию оценки им может быть присвоено одинаковое количество баллов по этому критерию. Каждый критерий обладает собственным относительным весом, предусмотренным конкурсной документацией, в соответствии со значимостью данного критерия для данной закупки.
- Результаты индивидуальной оценки каждый член Комитета отражает в индивидуальном оценочном листе заявок участников конкурса (Таблица 1), который он подписывает с указанием даты проведения оценки.
- Для определения итоговой оценки участников конкурса и их предложений по всем критериям и итогового рейтинга участников конкурса секретарь Комитета вносит результаты оценки членами Комитета участников конкурса и их предложений в итоговую оценочную таблицу заявок участников конкурса (Таблица 2), суммируя индивидуальные оценки всех членов Комитета по каждому критерию по формуле:

$$O_i = \sum O_i \text{ индивид.},$$

где:

O_i – сумма индивидуальных оценок всех членов Комитета по i -му критерию;

O_i индивид. – индивидуальная оценка члена Комитета по i -му критерию.

Итоговая оценка участника конкурса и его предложения по всем критериям рассчитывается по формуле:

$I \text{ итог} = \sum(O_i * \text{Вес } i\text{-го критерия})$.

Таблица 1. Оценочный лист заявок участников конкурса
(заполняется каждым членом Комитета)

№	Наименование критерия	Вес критерия (%)	Участники конкурса					
			1	2	3	4	5	и т. д.
			Суммы индивидуальных оценок всех членов Комитета по каждому критерию					
	...							

Итоговый рейтинг участника конкурса определяется в зависимости от итоговых оценок участников конкурса по всем критериям. Участник конкурса, получивший максимальную итоговую оценку, занимает первое место, и далее расставляются места по мере убывания значений итоговых оценок.

Таблица 2. Итоговая оценочная таблица заявок участников конкурса
(заполняется секретарем Комитета по закупкам)

№	Наименование критерия	Вес Критерия (%)	Участники конкурса					
			1	2	3	4	5	и т. д.
			Суммы индивидуальных оценок всех членов Комитета по каждому критерию					
	...							
	Итоговая оценка участника конкурса по всем критериям							
	Итоговый рейтинг участника конкурса							

12. Заключение договора

С целью ускорения процедуры закупки в случае принятия Комитетом решения о выборе участника, предложившего, по мнению ее членов, лучшие условия исполнения договора, и о возможности заключения Заказчиком договора на поставку товаров, выполнение работ, оказание услуг с этим участником, протокол Комитета может направляться такому участнику по факсу или электронной почте.

В течение пяти рабочих дней после публикации протокола в сети Интернет на сайте Заказчика победитель процедуры запроса предложений должен со своей стороны подписать и скрепить печатью договорные документы, полностью соответствующие его заявке, и передать их в Комитета по закупкам. Условия договора устанавливаются в соответствии с требованиями

закупочной документации в проекте договора. В случае ненадлежащего исполнения обязательств, предусмотренных договором, Заказчик вправе потребовать уплаты неустойки (штрафа, пени). Размер такой неустойки (штрафа, пени) устанавливается по каждой конкретной закупке.

В случае, если при заключении и исполнении договора изменяются объем, цена закупаемой продукции или сроки исполнения договора по сравнению с указанными в протоколе, составленном по результатам процедуры запроса предложений, Комитет по закупкам в течение десяти дней со дня внесения изменений в договор обязана разместить информацию об изменении договора с указанием измененных условий в сети Интернет на сайте Заказчика.

13. Счета на оплату

Представленные выбранным поставщиком счета на оплату должны быть сверены и проверены административным департаментом на предмет соответствия условиям договора, заключенного с выбранным поставщиком услуг.

Как только счет на оплату будет проверен и утвержден сотрудником исполнительного департамента, данный счет, подписанный сотрудником исполнительного департамента, должен быть передан в бухгалтерию для осуществления транзакции.

Любые отклонения от данных правил должны быть одобрены вышестоящим руководством организации.

14. Прекращение договора

Сотрудники организации должны стремиться к своевременному завершению договоров закупок в соответствии с условиями договора закупок. Договор закупок считается закрытым, если в соответствующей папке есть подписанный акт выполненных работ, либо накладная на отпущенный товар, счет-фактура на общую сумму и документ подтверждающий факт оплаты (фискальный чек или платежное поручение).

До начала завершающих процедур сотрудник исполнительного подразделения должен убедиться в получении и одобрении всех товаров, работ и услуг по договору закупки. Неиспользованные средства, не превышающие 1500 тенге с учетом комиссии банка за перевод средств, могут оставаться у исполнителя. Если по результатам выполнения договора закупки у исполнителя осталась сумма более 1500 тенге, ее необходимо вернуть заказчику. Если финансовые документы исполнителя указывают на перерасход средств, перерасход не должен быть возмещен, если обратное не оговорено в договоре закупки.

15. Протесты и апелляции

15.1. Политика организации нацелена на максимально бесконфликтное решение каких-либо возникающих споров или протестов, без судебных процессов. В случае возникновения подобных споров или протестов, руководство организации организует формальные и неформальные встречи сторон, в ходе которых сделает все возможное для решения возникшей проблемы.

15.2. Руководство организации рассматривает все письменные жалобы и претензии, вне зависимости от того, когда они поступили – до или после решения о закупке. Руководство организации обязано обнародовать соответствующее решение по полученным обращениям и жалобам в разумный период времени. Организация или физическое лицо, обратившееся в организацию с претензией, получит ответ организации в письменном виде.

- 15.3. Сторону, желающую опротестовать решение организации по закупкам, необходимо мотивировать на решение проблемы мирным путем.
- 15.4. В случае не достижения согласия путем переговоров, стороны передают спор на рассмотрение суда в соответствии с действующим законодательством РК.

16. Контроль за применением процедур закупок

16.1. Административный департамент обязан осуществлять контроль процесса закупок и мониторинг качества предоставленных товаров и услуг по следующим критериям:

- выполнение договорных условий поставщиками (количество, качество, график поставок);
- качество закупленных товаров и услуг и работы поставщиков с целью учета этих оценок при планировании закупок на последующий год и возможной смены приоритетов в отношении требований к товарам и услугам и/ или поставщикам при проведении новых закупок;
- случаи (если таковые были) превышения цены в процессе выполнения договора, которая заранее была оговорена в процессе отбора, а также мотивацию такого повышения;
- обоснованность и мотивацию закупок «из единого источника».

16.2. Контроль проведения закупок осуществляется административным департаментом на предмет:

- выполнения норм и правил, предусмотренных настоящей политикой;
- соответствия фактически проведенных процедур утвержденным;
- оценки эффективности произведенных закупок;
- своевременной и качественной отчетности по проведенным процедурам.

16.3. Контроль исполнения поставщиками условий договора осуществляется исполнительным подразделением.



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SUCCESS STORY

A big step forward for disabled people's rights in Kazakhstan

Local NGO improves communication between disabled people and regional administrations



Photo: Kairat Imanaliev, head of the NGO for disabled rights in his office on the outskirts of Almaty.

“Creating advisors will become our principal vehicle to advocate for disabled people’s rights.”

— ***Kairat Imanaliev,
head of local NGO
Namys – a
Counterpart partner
CSO in Kazakhstan***

Back in the late 1990s, Kairat Imanaliev, a physics university lecturer, stood outside the mayor’s offices in Almaty with others protesting and shouting ‘Social benefits now!’. In those days the Kazakh government did not regularly deliver social benefits to disabled persons. Despite the loud protests, “not a single official from the municipality came down to talk to us,” recalls Kairat.

Starting with the events of that day, Kairat soon became one of the most outspoken advocates for disabled people’s rights in the country. The government’s negligence caused him to rethink the protesters’ strategy and come up with the idea of starting Namys, an organization dedicated to fight for the rights of disabled persons established in 2002.

Namys became a partner of Counterpart International’s Kazakhstan Civil Society Strengthening Program (KCSS) in 2011. The trainings and grants it received helped create a long-term advocacy campaign aiming at institutional change.

This year the organization used Policy Advocacy grants it received from Counterpart to campaign for improvements in the delivery of social assistance to disabled people in the city of Almaty and to promote reforms nation-wide. One of the key points of their campaign was improving communication between regional level authorities and disabled people. After holding a series of meetings and roundtables under the grant with officials in Almaty and Astana, they got the government to agree in creating a public position called the Advisor on Issues of Disabled People under Akims (Governors and city Mayors) in all the regions of Kazakhstan.

This idea was modeled after institutions in European countries that Kairat learned about while traveling abroad on the Counterpart KCSS Study Tour to Bulgaria in 2013. Kairat is very passionate about this success. “By having Advisors we will be able to better communicate our messages to the regional and city administrations,” he says.

Although working as volunteers, the Advisors will be selected upon recommendation of the civil society community, have an official status, a place in the regional administration to meet with people to collect their requests and concerns. “They will have regular access to local executive and legislative branch and become our principal vehicle to advocate for disabled people rights,” says Kairat.

In August 2013, Kairat was appointed Advisor on Issues of Disabled People for the city of Almaty. Currently *Namys* is planning for a series of seminars to train the newly appointed Advisors to help them improve their knowledge of Kazakh and international legislation on disabled people rights, and collaboratively develop joint tactics on how to improve current situation with social services for disabled people.



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SUCCESS STORY

Promoting progressive youth policy in Kazakhstan

Local NGO strives to create a political environment in which youth can flourish in



Photo: MISK team at the KCSS certificate awarding ceremony at USAID (August 2014): Irina Mednikova is second from the left; two young MISK staff members are on the right. Counterpart Senior Advisor, Ivan Apanasevich, is on the left and the Counterpart Acting Director, Alexandra Kazakova, is in the middle.

“Kazakh youth need to overcome their legal and civic backwardness and take part in the country’s decision-making process.”

— ***Irina Mednikova, head of local NGO MISK – a Counterpart partner CSO in Kazakhstan***

Telling Our Story
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000
<http://stories.usaid.gov>

With close to three-quarters of its population under the age of 30, Kazakhstan is a very young country. And although they make up the majority of the population, the country’s youth plays a passive role in the country’s political discourse.

When the Kazakh government allowed input on its Youth Policy Concept in 2013, the youth organization MISK jumped on the opportunity and immediately organized discussions with other similar organizations throughout the country. Led by prominent independent journalist Irina Mednikova, Youth Information Center known by its Russian abbreviation MISK from Almaty is one of the most active youth CSOs in Kazakhstan.

This year, MISK used Counterpart’s Kazakhstan Civil Society Strengthening Program (KCSS) Policy Advocacy grants it was awarded to influence the government policy towards youth. To develop recommendations to the government’s Youth Policy Concept, MISK organized on-line meetings with other youth organizations from the regions of Kazakhstan. In addition, KCSS grant funds were used to order an expert analysis of the draft law ‘On Youth Policy’.

The discussions and the expert analysis led to the development of a set of amendments to the draft concept which was later submitted to the Committee on Youth under the Ministry of Education. The proposed amendments aimed at strengthening equal relationships between government and the youth organizations and to weaken state’s attempts to introduce a more paternalistic model of such relationships. As a result, the government Youth Policy Concept was improved due to adoption of amendments developed by the Coalition of Youth NGOs led by MISK.

The government adopted 38 (out of 120 proposed) amendments by the Coalition of CSOs. As a result of the advocacy efforts of the Coalition of Youth Organizations, the government Youth Policy Concept has become less paternalistic and the document itself more streamlined and clear. Improved Youth Policy Concept was approved by the Committee on Youth under the Ministry of Education in 2013. While this is a successful accomplishment for MISK the draft has still “increased control over its youth and still excludes them from decision-making,” worries Irina Mednikova.

The Youth Coalition created the following internet resources to further promote it activities: <http://vk.com/youthpolicykz>;
<https://www.facebook.com/youthpolicykz>.